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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY

and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183 MAY 8, 1965 No. 4447

Hospital Pharmacists

NEW SALARY AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT on new salary scales, operative as from April 1, was reached in the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee C on May 3. The new scales are as follows:—

GRADE	SALARY SCALE (per annum)	NUMBER OF INCREMENTS
PHARMACIST	£995–£1,200	6
SENIOR PHARMACIST	£1,040–£1,295	6
CHIEF PHARMACIST, category I; Deputy Chief, category IV	£1,090–£1,395	7
CHIEF PHARMACIST, category II; Deputy Chief, category V	£1,190–£1,505	7
CHIEF PHARMACIST, category III	£1,280–£1,700	8
CHIEF PHARMACIST, category IV	£1,325–£1,830	9
CHIEF PHARMACIST, category V	£1,435–£2,000	9

Allowances have also been increased.

N.H.S. Prescribing 1963

NEW STATISTICAL REPORT SERIES

AN analysis of National Health Service prescribing in Great Britain in 1962 and 1963 is given in the first of a new Statistical Report Series:—"National Health Service Prescribing, 1963," published by the Ministry of Health (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d.). The series is used to give detailed National Health Service statistics, not otherwise published, that are thought to be of general interest. First part of the present publication is concerned with prescribing statistics for Britain as a whole, the second with regional prescribing during 1963 in the ten regions of England and Wales and in Scotland. Between 1962 and 1963 the most notable increases were in prescriptions for penicillin from 10·3 millions to 11·52 millions, or 4·7 to 5·1 per cent., and tetracyclines from 7·49 millions to 9·44 millions, or 3·4 to 4·2 per cent., and the most notable decreases were for barbiturates (8·2 to 7·8 per cent.), stimulants and appetite suppressants (2·8 to 2·4 per cent.). Most therapeutic groups (including tranquillisers (£0·33 millions)) showed some increase in total costs. In anti-depressives (£2·31 millions), penicillins (£5·52 millions) and tetracyclines (£9·66 millions), increased total costs were partly offset by lower costs per prescription. Increased quantities per prescription implied an increase in total net ingredient cost of 2 per cent. during 1963, though the price of established drugs had declined by about 4 per cent. Trend towards more expensive proprietary preparations continued, and was a major factor in rising total net ingredient cost and changing therapeutic group distributions. Cost per prescription and per person continue highest in Wales and the Northern, and lowest in the Midland, regions. Regions with high overall costs per prescription tended also to have high costs per prescription in most therapeutic groups and vice-versa.

World Health

ORGANISATION'S WORK IN 1964

THE eighteenth World Health Assembly opened in Geneva on May 4. Main task facing the Assembly is to decide on the World Health Organisation's budget level for 1966 — a total of $42,442,000 has been recommended by the Organisation's Executive Board. In his introduction to the budget estimates Dr. M. G. Candau (director-general) states that the strengthening of national health services takes first place and due attention is paid to traditional services. Those include publications such as the International Pharmacopœia (of which the second edition will appear in 1966), the setting of international standards for biological preparations, international quarantine, and health statistical services. A draft resolution before the Assembly calls for the establishment of an international agency for research on cancer and discussions will also take place on the proposed World Health research centre. In his annual report Dr. Candau points out that the scourges of the past are still daily realities. However, the malaria eradication campaign has continued to advance, and of the estimated 1,560 million inhabitants of the originally malarious areas of the world from which information is available, 1,168 millions (75 per cent.) live in territories from which malaria has been eradicated or where eradication programmes are in progress. Smallpox has decreased in South America. Progress against tuberculosis is slow and the disease still claims about three million lives a year and at least 15 million people have infectious tuberculosis. In the research field, results are being

DISTINGUISHED BUT DOOMED: A handsome shelving-and-drawers fixture in the pharmacy department, City Hospital, Edinburgh. The chief pharmacist (Miss R. M. Railton) is shown taking down a "shop round." The shelves will disappear when a new pharmacy now being built is completed.

analysed of trials of measles vaccines in Canada, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and Jugo-Slavia.

Import Duty

EXEMPTION PERIODS EXTENDED

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence), lists a number of items that are to be temporarily exempt from import duty until December 31 unless otherwise indicated. The list includes:—

cis-3:3-(2:2-Dimethyltrimethylenedioxy)-6β-methyl-5α-pregn-17(20)-ene-5:11β:21-triol 21-acetate
Tricyclo[5:2:1:$0^{2,6}$]dec-3-en-9-yl acetate
Tricyclo[5:2:1:$0^{2,6}$]dec-3-en-9-yl formate
Barbitone
Barbituric acid (until November 3)
Barbitone sodium
Nealbarbitone
Phenformin *mono*hydrochloride
Toluene-α-thiol
3:5-Dihydroxy-1:2:4-triazole
Distigmine bromide
2-Ethylamino-4-methylthio-6-*iso*propylamino-*sym*triazine
Furfuryl alcohol
Potassium 4-amino-3:5:6-trichloropicolinate
Sodium ribonucleate
18β-Acetoxy-10β:17α-dimethoxy-16β-methoxycarbonyl-3-oxo-2:3-seco-20α-yohimbane
Rolitetracycline nitrate (until July 7)
Preparations containing not less than 18 per cent. by weight and not more than 58 per cent. by weight of frusemide
Preparations containing not less than 18 per cent. by weight of 2-*p*-chloroanilino-5-*p*-chlorophenyl-3:5-dihydro-3-*iso*propyliminophenazine
Preparations containing not less than 0.45 per cent. by weight of fusafungin and not less than 99 per cent. by weight of squalane
Preparations, in powder form, containing not less than 17 per cent. by weight of triphenyltin hydroxide (until July 7)
Flat white maize (until July 7)
Chloromethane (until July 7)
1-Chloro-octane
2-Ethyl-4-methylpentan-1-ol (until September 2)
Musk ambrette
2:4:6-Trinitrobenzoic acid (until July 7)
Oxalic acid dihydrate of a purity not greater than 95 per cent. (until July 7)
DL-Malic acid (until July 7)
Triethyl *O*-acetylcitrate

The Treasury has made the Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence). Among other things it amends the description for import duty purposes of D-Tartaric acid to "(+) Tartaric acid."

Retail Distribution

EARNINGS AND HOURS INQUIRY

FOR the first time the Ministry of Labour is inquiring into earnings and hours in retail distribution along lines similar to those adopted in connection with other industries and under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1943. As a pilot scheme, questionnaires are being sent to about 5,000 selected retail outlets and information sought in connection with the trading week that includes May 19. Although information is sought on the total number of staff employed, details of earnings and hours are asked only for sales staff. The Ministry hopes to make the findings of the inquiry available later this year. The information furnished will be regarded as strictly confidential.

DRUG TESTING SCHEME IN SCOTLAND

Start on July 1 expected

AGREEMENT has been reached on the drug testing scheme in Scotland, and it is hoped to have the scheme in operation by July 1. That was stated by the resident secretary (DR. G. H. MACMORRAN) at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department Executive on April 14. An analyst (Mr. R. A. Sutter, B.Sc.), had been appointed by the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences and an assistant analyst would be appointed shortly. Alterations to the chemistry laboratory would soon be completed.

It was intimated that the following members of the Executive were due to retire this year but were eligible for re-election:—W. C. D. Bain, Aberdeen, J. W. Goodchild, Brightons-by-Falkirk, F. Hepburn, Edinburgh, R. S. Morrison, Inverness, and A. Officer, Glasgow. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Macfarlane would also require to be filled. Arrangements had been made for biographical notes on candidates to be published on June 5. The Executive agreed that the meeting of scrutineers would be on June 15 at 7.30 p.m. It was stated that the annual report of the Executive would be issued to members in Scotland on May 4. The audited statement of income and expenditure for the year 1964 was received.

THE RESIDENT SECRETARY reported that a "Medicines with Care" exhibition, being prepared by the Society, would be staged in 36 York Place, Edinburgh, in the week beginning October 11. Efforts would be made to achieve as much local publicity as possible. It was hoped that other branches in Scotland would take the exhibition immediately following the Edinburgh dates.

The following additional divisional secretaries have been appointed:—Greenock, Mr. H. Muir, 19 Lynedoch Street, Greenock. Kinross and West Perthshire, Mr. I. Watt, 171 High Street, Auchterarder. It was agreed to investigate the possibility of once more listing the divisional secretaries in the Society's calendar.

The Executive sent its congratulations to Professor H. H. Campbell on his being appointed to the new chair in pharmacy at Heriot-Watt College (soon to be University). It was agreed that the chairman would represent the Executive at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Cardiff.

Earlier in the meeting, the chairman (MR. J. W. GOODCHILD) referred with regret to the sudden death of Mr. J. J. Lewis, Glasgow, while in America on a lecture tour. He also referred with sorrow to the death of Mr. Charles W. Macfarlane, Dundee, who had been a member of the Executive since 1946, and to the death of Mr. James W. Scott, Dundee, who was president of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. THE RESIDENT SECRETARY read a letter received from Sir Hugh Linstead in reply to the Executive's message on the occasion of his retirement.

N.P.U.

OFFICERS FOR 1965-66

MR. W. Talvan Rees was elect *Chairman* of the National Pharmaceu cal Union at a meeting of the Exec tive Committee on April 26 and 2 Mr. Rees previously held the office 1955-56. Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst w elected *Vice-chairman*, and Mr. W. Tristram was re-elected *Treasurer*.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Standing Committee

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED

THE newly elected Pharmaceutic General Council (Scotland) held its fir meeting in Edinburgh on April 21 an appointed the following members t the Pharmaceutical Standing Committe (Scotland) for the period until Marc 31, 1968:— G. A. Jervie, Arbroat (*Chairman*); G. Deas Drummond, Fa kirk (*Vice-chairman*); A. G. Banne man, Glasgow; T. W. Buchanar Leven; D. R. Cochrane, Ayr; R. S Duncan, Dundee; L. B. Dunn, Glas gow; T. C. Kelly, Glasgow; E. C. M Maxwell, Edinburgh; G. Mitchel Perth; R. S. Morrison, Inverness; J. S Pringle, Newmains; S. M. Woods, Ayr The following additional members hav been appointed by the organisation named:—G. W. Telford (Compan Chemists' Association); G. M. Archi bald (Co-operative Union, Ltd.); J. W Goodchild and A. Cowan (Scottis Executive, Pharmaceutical Society o Great Britain); R. Donald (Scottis Pharmaceutical Federation).

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Warble-fly Scheme

DISSATISFACTION IN WEST

STRONG criticism of the manner i which the warble-fly eradication schem is being operated was made at th annual meeting of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association, held in Tuam co. Galway, on April 25, when Mr. T Walsh said that pharmacists "should never have lent themselves" to th implementation of the scheme. Mr O. M. Flannery said that chemist had participated, not for the monetary consideration but to improve thei image with the farming community On the motion of Mr. P. S. Quinn seconded by Mr. C. J. Doherty, it was decided to leave the matter of future participation in the hands of the Irish Drug Association.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual meeting of the Irish Drug Association is being held in Jury's Hotel, Dublin, at 8.30 p.m. on June 28.

THE NORTH

THE Register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland for 1965 is now available (price 10s.) from the Society, 73 University Street, Belfast, 7.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Post Office household delivery ervice, introduced in 1964 for house-o-house delivery of unaddressed mail, as now ended.

"ARE we fair to the Chemist?" as the title of an article by Mr. hilip Brown in the *Daily Express* on pril 26. It was based on an interview ith Mr. A. Aldington (a member of e Pharmaceutical Society's Council).

THE Minister of Housing and Local overnment (Mr. Richard Crossman) as formally approved a new town map or Haverhill, West Suffolk, providing or the expansion of the town with omes and jobs for about 10,000 Lon-oners.

GUIDANCE on methods of meeting sta-utory obligations under the Factories ct, for the protection of employees gainst inhalation of dust and fumes, is iven in a revised edition of "Dust and umes in Factory Atmosphere" (H.M. tationery Office, price 2s.).

THE Minister of Pensions and Na-ional Insurance (Miss Margaret Herbi-on) has concluded an agreement link-ng a new scheme of social insurance n Guernsey with schemes in the United Kingdom. The agreement deals mainly vith the payment of contributions and ickness and unemployment benefits.

THE Ministry of Health has asked Executive Councils to supply statistical nformation, before June 21, about ontractors dispensing National Health Service prescriptions. For each contrac-or the Councils must provide details of the number of prescriptions dis-ensed in the financial year 1964-65 and he total cost.

THE Therapeutic Substances (Manu-acture of Vaccines, Toxins and Anti-ens) Amendment Regulations, 1965 H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d.), ffective since May 1, introduce pro-isions for measles virus vaccine (live ttenuated); measles virus vaccine (in-ctivated) and oil adjuvant influenza irus vaccine.

THREE new publications in the World Health Organisation technical report eries are now available from H.M. tationery Office. They are:—Viruses nd Cancer (no. 295, price 5s.); Resist-nce of Malaria Parasites to Drugs o. 296, price 6s. 8d.); and Environ-ental Health Aspects of Metropolitan lanning and Development (no. 297, rice 6s. 8d.).

SPORT

owls

ULSTER CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION. The ssociation's annual tournament is this year eing held at the Belmont Bowling Green, incora Avenue, Belfast, at 2.30 p.m. on May 26.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Romford.—*Chairman*, J. M. Parkinson; *Senior ice-chairman*, W. J. Wright, *Junior Vice-chair-an* and *Treasurer*, R. E. Frizzell; *Social Secre-ry*, M. S. Frizzell; *Secretary*, D. E. Simpkins, o Romford Laboratories, Ltd., Chesham House, hesham Close, Romford, Essex. (Telephone: omford 46021.)

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

Hull.—*Chairman*, Miss J. M. Barrit; *Vice-airman*, W. Goldberg; *Treasurer*, C. A. ewitt; *Secretary*, W. Steele, 48 King Edward reet, Hull, Yorks.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Annual meeting

A decision of the greatest importance is being sought by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at the annual meeting of its members in London on May 19, for what is implicit in the motion standing in the name of the Council is nothing less than the throwing down of the gauntlet. Do you, or do you not, it says in effect, want to see pharmacy take its rightful place as a profession? Put as simply as that, there can be only one answer. But what members will have to discuss and decide upon is whether the proposals contained in the resolution constitute the correct or the best means of advance at this stage of the Society's history. If the resolution is adopted as it stands, the matter it contains becomes a part of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct and therefore a recognised matter of ethics. If such precepts become part of an accepted code of self-discipline within the province of the profession itself a situation will be established that might have far-reaching effects in internal government. The points in the motion are vitally important and of potentially wide development. The method of administration has not been mentioned. It would raise matters of a most complicated kind, though that is no reason for a refusal to accept the terms of the motion. It must be assumed that that situation has been squarely faced in drawing up the motion, and that administration does not present insuperable difficulties. I imagine your editorial comment that the Council has been stimulated into action by the activities associated with supermarkets is not far wide of the mark, and I suspect that fear (or knowledge) of future developments in that direction may have something to do with what has every appearance of being a hastily conceived move. But of course you are correct in your statement that in many matters affecting members there has been scant consideration in the matter of time for study. In this particular case more time for reflection and discussion might have helped the Council considerably in its desire to carry the membership.

Appearance

With a little more time for reflection, it is not beyond conjecture that the meeting might have questioned whether the proposals went far enough. A few years ago we were deeply concerned over the question of pharmacists' public relations, and the projection of images has presented us with recurring visions of the kind seen so often by Betsy Trotwood's Mr. Dick, if devoid of the royal trappings. But surely no pharmacist expects his professional aspirations to be taken seriously—and the supply of medicines is a serious and responsible duty—if the needs of the sick are passed over a counter festooned with meretricious adornments such as brooches, ear-rings and "diamond" necklaces, or if the path to the dispensing department is strewn with lawnmowers and buckets? Or if in the window are displayed a selection of handbags and gramophone records? No amount of public relations or of images can remove *that* spectre. It has been raised by pharmacy itself or, at least, by a section of it, and the stock-in-trade continues to extend in ever-widening variety, even to the nylon stockings referred to in your columns quite recently. Clearly the appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of pharmacy—and that will eventually require more than a negative decision not to extend the range of services beyond the present limits. But the proposals at least represent a step in the desired direction, and may do something towards arresting the eroding canker that has gnawed at the core of a profession which was given a fine opportunity in 1948—and has looked since, in some ways, to be undeserving.

Responsibility

It is possible that, on the understanding that it represents action, the motion will be accepted. There is, fortunately for pharmacy, a considerable core which is anxious to improve the status and convince the public that the important matter of their pharmaceutical needs is in responsible hands.

N.P.U. Area Meeting at Bournemouth

INQUIRY INTO DOCTORS' DISPENSING; FIRST 'HOLDING' ANNOUNCED

DOCTORS' dispensing and the threat it presents to pharmacists' professional future provoked a unanimous call for protection when the matter was raised at an area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union in Bournemouth on May 2.

The motion, which was put by MR. JOHN CHALMERS, Wimborne, and seconded by MR. F. W. BISHOP, Wiveliscombe, after a cogently argued and feelingly presented statement by MR. K. W. YOUINGS, Castle Cary (see p. 480), was in the following terms:—

> THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the National Pharmaceutical Union and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee should set up, jointly with the Pharmaceutical Society, a committee to investigate every aspect of the question of dispensing by doctors, and should take the most vigorous action to protect the interests of pharmacists.

In moving it, Mr. Chalmers highlighted the doctors' unfair advantages in the matter (their ability to prescribe according to what drugs they stocked, send patients to the pharmacist with any difficult or less profitable prescriptions, their freedom from drug tests, etc.), and warned that they were more and more encroaching, through partnerships with central dispensaries, on urban as well as rural dispensing. Mr. Bishop said he had warned his Pharmaceutical Committee colleagues eight years ago of what was likely to happen. It was now happening and pharmacists everywhere should realise that it was not solely a rural problem.

Contraceptives from Clinics

A second resolution, tabled by West Dorset Branch, requested the Executive to investigate the supply of contraceptives by family planning clinics and to take such action as might be necessary to bring an end to the practice. MR. F. HARTLEY, Weymouth, moving it, said that, since the clinics were partly financed by public funds, chemists were in effect subsidising such transactions. MR. R. R. C. KITCHEN, seconding, said that the contraceptives were being offered at reduced rates and that oral contraceptives were being distributed not always in the certainty that a doctor was present at the clinic to meet the law's requirements. From the platform an assurance was given that the Executive would look into the matter jointly with the Pharmaceutical Society.

The National Pharmaceutical Union areas represented at the meeting were Southern 2 (Bournemouth, Bristol, Gloucestershire, Hampshire North, Portsmouth and Reading and Berkshire Branches), and parts of Southern 1 (Brighton and Hove, Chichester and Bognor Regis, Eastbourne, Horsham and Crawley, and Worthing) and Southern 3 (Bath, West Dorset and Somerset). Participants were welcomed by the chairman of the Bournemouth Branch (MRS. C. G. JOSEY). MR. W. TALVAN REES (newly appointed chairman of the Union) presided. In an outline of N.P.U. policy, he made the important announcement, which he stressed was confidential until May 4, that N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., was subscribing for shares in S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., at present the wholly owned subsidiary of Norcros, Ltd. (see p. 468). He said that pharmacy was moving towards exciting but exacting times. Strong forces were exploiting the mass sale of pharmaceutical products in many non-pharmaceutical outlets and others were only looking for an opportunity of following suit. The foundations had been laid in N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., for a new look in merchandising. Independent proprietor pharmacists, 12,000 strong, had already proved they could shape the economy if they wished. The Union's Marketing Policy Committee was providing the ammunition and chemists must provide the guns. They might believe it was in the public interest that sales of medicines should be restricted to pharmacists but should not pin their faith on gaining a monopoly. Manufacturers and distributors whose policies were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Pharmaceutical Society should be supported. The N.P.U. had taken the lead in encouraging the modernisation of pharmacy premises. Chemists themselves should see that their staffs were trained to present a different public image from assistants in supermarkets and multiples.

MR. J. R. PHILLIPS questioned the wisdom of arranging for all Executive members to be directors of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd. If any situation of divided loyalties should arise, he said, the Executive members must, by law, make their decision on the basis of the best interests of the company, not the Union. MR. REES replied that the Executive had not been able to envisage any situation in which such a conflict would arise and were following the same practice as in other companies (for example, Chemists' Mutual Insurance, Ltd.) associated with the Union.

MR. S. BUBB was glad reference had been made to widen outlets because, having seen a certain product in two newsagents' shops, he had decided it was not necessary for him to stock the product. The formation of National Pharmaceutical Union Holdings, Ltd., was a welcome move but not big enough. He would have liked a company entirely owned by the Union. MR. REES announced that a meeting had already been arranged at which a published statement on distribution and its implications would be discussed with representatives of the company concerned.

Sponsored Products

Policy on sponsored products was dealt with by MR. G. T. M. DAVID (a member of the Marketing Policy Committee). Such products had already, he said, advanced to become "N.P.U. products" fully under the control of the Union. Launching them was a sophisticated operation involving choice of the product to marke choice of manufacturer, laying dow the specification and organising th distribution. With some products manu facture was highly specialised, restrict ing the choice. Strictness of specific tion varied with the nature of th product, and the Committee furthe satisfied itself by investigating th manufacturer's standards of qualit control and by carrying out its ow spot tests. The N.P.U. hair spray wa the best value on the market. A would like to see a quality of exclu siveness in the products but it wa not always practicable, though it ha been achieved in some, notably th Solar and Petal hot-water bottles. Th Committee must produce a large rang of products to meet the forthcomin "deluge" of competition. They in tended to do so and asked for maxi mum support.

Mr. David also explained policy i relation to existing trade suppliers The N.P.U. must of course, he said reserve the right, in the light of change in the circumstances at any time, t adopt policies designed to protect an further the interests of its member At the same time private pharmac was well served by a number o national manufacturers who were re stricting the distribution of their medi cal products to retail pharmacy, an provided those products were of goo quality, and sold at the right prices the Union would not wish to compet with them.

MR. A. J. C. BULL, Portsmouth thought that to launch a product an on the basis of success effect improve ments in it was putting the cart befor the horse. Some of the over-subscribe funds could be put to use in creatin exclusive products from the start. MR S. G. BUBB thought that more mone was there to raise, and MR. H. RIDE HALGH said his own experience wit Nusoft tissues proved that a produc could be successful against nationall advertised competition, and a sponsore stainless blade might be equall successful.

Giving the current "gen" on N.H.S remuneration, MR. H. G. MOSS (chairman, 1962-65, of the Central N.H.S Committee) explained recent improvements in terms for oxygen supply; an forecast another inquiry—perhaps in the spring of 1966— into general remuneration. He said a provisional register to serve as basis for subsidies to rural area contractors was almost complete; on the general subject of chemists in rural areas there was liaison with the Pharmaceutical Society. Recent increases in bottle prices had prompted the Executive to put in a claim for an increase in the container allowance.

MR. A. J. C. BULL, Portsmouth, pointed out that increased dispensing following the end of the levy was causing overtime problems, and the five-day week, staffing problems. He asked for those factors to be considered.

(To be concluded)

Management Efficiency in Pharmacy

INSTITUTE HOLDS ITS FIRST CONFERENCE

MORE than 100 members and guests attended the first annual conference of the Institute of Pharmacy Management, held in Buxton, Derbys, April 17-19, with Mr. W. J. Stanton as chairman and Professor J. M. Rowson as president. Principal object of the conference was to discuss business management problems and consider methods of improving efficiency in pharmacy practice.

Aims and Objects

On April 18 MR. H. W. TOMSKI (a Fellow and director of the Institute) explained its aims and objects. Mr. Tomski gave an explanation of the views of the Institute's council on organisation and membership policy, and stated that, from January 26, entry fees would be payable for admission. In the near future the Institute would be conducting a survey of retail pharmacy in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, and approaches had been made by other pharmaceutical associations seeking co-operation with the Institute.

During discussion the speaker stressed that, as a professional study association, the Institute was not claiming that its members were in any way superior professionally as pharmacists. Members should publicise the Institute among their colleagues, but publicity directed towards the public in general could only do harm to the image of pharmacy.

MR. A. G. MERVYN MADGE (a Fellow of the Institute) read a paper on "Management Efficiency in Pharmacy." The more severe economic competition that must nowadays be met, he said, underlined the imperative need for extra efficiency. The speaker dealt in turn with premises, siting, modernisation, stock control, buying, display, etc., giving practical examples. More attention must, he said, be paid to part-time staff. With more married women working, lunch times had become busy shopping periods. By employing part-time staff it was possible to have maximum staff on duty at that time, when normally the staff level was depleted. Employing part-time staff in two shifts, say from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 12 noon to 5 p.m., covered the difficulty satisfactorily. Good use could be made on Saturdays of senior school girls or students.

MR. T. G. BOOTH (a Fellow of the Institute) described the activities of "The Pharmacy Practice Research Unit." He traced its development and history (part of the department of pharmacy of the proposed University of Bradford) and explained that the work that was being done would help to establish an honours and higher degree in pharmacy in the future. The unit was capable of investigating any facet of pharmacy practice that might arise. A study undertaken by the speaker in collaboration with Mr. Tomski had led the authors to the conclusion that, in present circumstances, limitation of pharmacies alone was unlikely to raise the economic status of the profession. The paper would be published shortly and further papers were in preparation.

Main theme of MR. A. J. GOODWIN (a Fellow of the Institute), who dealt with "Economics of Pharmacy Modernisation," was that modernisation was necessary to increase counter trade, but could not bring worth-while benefits unless modern retailing methods were applied.

Investment in a retail business broke down into the broad categories of goodwill, stock, premises and shopfitting. No hard-and-fast rule governed ratio of investment in shopfitting to that of the other main items. He had previously suggested that the total amortised investment in shopfitting, including front, interior and services, should be over twice the annual rental, calculated at the figure a retailer would have to pay if the lease were signed at today's prices. When the amortised value of the shopfitting fell well below that level the appearance of the shop was usually seen to fall short of that demanded by the site occupied. He believed that modernisation could be relied upon to increase turnover by 20 per cent. within three years, over and above current annual average increases.

Costs of Modernising

A pharmacist in a moderately prosperous area should think in terms of £17 per ft. run per wall unit. In a "normal" pharmacy of, say, 550 sq. ft. of sales area, in a moderately prosperous neighbourhood, he should reckon as follows:—Shopfront, £1,200; reflooring, £100; ceiling treatment, £140; electrical and fittings, £250; interior fittings, £1,300; total: something under £3,000, or approximately £5 10s. per sq. ft. (dropping to half that figure without the new shopfront).

Before the 1939-45 war proprietary drugs had accounted for 7 per cent. of all prescriptions; in 1964 the figure was 60 per cent. The trend was definite and clear.

In a paper on "The Manager and New Legislation," MR. C. C. STEVENS (a member of the Institute), discussed three recent Acts that were having a significant effect on the practice of pharmacy: the Contracts of Employment Act, 1963; Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; and Resale Prices Act, 1964. He advised pharmacists to give wholehearted support to any effort that strove to retain resale price maintenance for pharmaceutical preparations, and to back those manufacturers whose policy was to supply goods only through the pharmacy.

MR. G. B. GREEN (a Fellow of the Institute) spoke on "Work Study in Pharmacy." Mr. Green (a graduate member of the Institute of Work Study), provided a practical demonstration, showing the distances originally walked by the pharmacist in the process of writing his labels, reaching the container, procuring the ingredients for the dispensed preparation, and packing the finished article. His demonstration convincingly revealed the advantages of altering the location of fittings according to planned observations.

Final lecture was by MR. E. A. JENSEN (a Fellow of the Institute), on "Stock Control for Profit." Mr. Jensen said that two factors in stock control, both requiring attention, were knowledge of the market (actual and potential), and capital and potential alternative uses for it within and outside the business. Probably the difficulty that most hampered the average pharmacist in his fight against competition, he said, was shortage of capital. Stock control, based on market knowledge, was vital in cutting down waste.

Work-study Demonstrated

At a conference banquet on the Sunday evening, the toast of "The Institute" was proposed by MR. S. DURHAM. PROFESSOR ROWSON responded. He said it was essential to teach pharmacists both the technical side of their calling and pharmacy practice in keeping with modern management principles. Pharmacists should be trained in business administration against the background of professional aspirations, and the standard of pharmaceutical education, both professional and technical, required to be of the highest order. The toast "The Ladies and Guests" was proposed by MR. B. J. THOMAS, MRS. H. W. TOMSKI responding.

Members of the Institute's council photographed at the conference. Back row: Messrs. J. G. P. Barber; P. Roche; B. J. Thomas; H. W. Tomski. Front row: Mr. E. A. Jensen; Professor J. M. Rowson; Messrs. W. J. Stanton; A. G. Mervyn Madge; C. C. Stevens and T. G. Booth.

Automation in Hospital Pharmacy

SURVEY BY GEIGY TRAVELLING FELLOW

ON April 24, during a Saturday-afternoon intermission in the week-end school of the Guild of Public Pharmacists (*C. & D.*, May 1, p. 442) the Geigy Fellow (MISS E. E. JAMES, assistant secretary of the Guild) presented her paper on "Automation in the Hospital Pharmacy Department," compiled as the result of a visit to the United States of America. It is here given in shortened form.

Why Automation ?

WITHIN U.S. hospitals medication errors were found much more prevalent than had been supposed, and new systems of distributing drugs in hospitals have begun to be evolved in order to lessen the errors, including unit-dose dispensing systems for both a centralised or a decentralised type of pharmacy service, and using automatic data-processing and transmission equipment.

In most hospitals using electronic systems the interest in drug distribution is secondary, the primary objective being to process all patient information. I was able to study only one hospital in which a computer-based system is in full operation: the 250-bed children's hospital at Akron, Ohio, which has agreed with the I.B.M. Corporation to co-operate in applying latest data-processing technology to hospital operation. In a one-year study it was found that an average of 40 per cent. of nurses' time was spent on such duties as handling and recording physicians' instructions, writing notes on patients' condition, etc.

A central computer installed at the hospital has terminals at each of fifty nursing stations and at each service area (pharmacy, laboratories, *x*-ray department, etc.). Each patient on admission is given a code number, and all information on that patient is collected into a central file and stored. The terminals transmit information such as doctors' prescriptions, and receive back automatically information on medication schedules, etc. Drugs in the hospital formulary were all coded as to dose, route and frequency of administration, and each nursing-station has a time-table for transmitting routine orders to the pharmacy. The pharmacy department is responsible for costing. The information it prints out includes patient's name, age, weight and bed number, drug, dose, route and frequency of administration. Any item not authorised as floor-stock is sent to the floor by automatic lift or messenger in three-day supply of an oral drug or 24-hour supply of an injectable. Non-routine orders are printed in red, and the drugs are sent by pneumatic tube or messenger. At every medication time the nursing-station receives a list of all administrations due to be given, and the print-out is repeated at ten-minute intervals until the nurse signifies that the doses have been given; an automatic entry is then made on the patient's record in the central data storage file. The system has virtually cut out all hand-written records on the nursing-station. Certain legal implications, especially as to narcotics, have yet to be resolved.

Disadvantages of the system for the pharmacist are that the medication order is entered into the computer complex by the nurse, and not edited by the pharmacist; that no check is made of the nurse's interpretation of the order (though the machine rejects any order not presented in correct format); and that a mistake in interpreting the order is likely to go unchecked until the drug is reordered. The system does not realise, still less increase, the contribution the pharmacist can make to patient care: he merely sends up supplies of drugs at the nurse's request.

A new 400-bed general hospital at Long Beach, California, was built with provision for installing a computer at a later date, and a computer-based system is being developed. Eventually the physician will record his orders on to a magnetic tape, and they will go to the pharmacy (not direct into the computer network), there to be reviewed by the pharmacist before becoming "active." He will enter them into the computer in standardised form, complete with any additional information. Main pharmaceutical department of the hospital is on the ground floor, with pharmacy substation adjacent to the nursing-station on each floor, vertically above the main department, and connected to it by a lift, by pneumatic tubes and by "intercom." The system has made more pharmacists necessary, but the extra cost is claimed to have been offset by increased efficiency. Medication errors are understood to have decreased, but no figures have been given.

Experiments in Data Processing

In conjunction with the Systems Development Corporation the Veterans' Administration has experimented with automated data processing in various hospitals. In simulated ward experiments the order is punched on to a card and fed into the computer, which compares the drug with a list of ward stocks. If the drug is not listed as a ward stock, an order to the pharmacy department is initiated. When the department indicates that the drug has been supplied, the ward drug inventory is automatically brought up to date, and a medication card and schedule are produced at the nursing station to aid in preparing and administering the drug. The patient's record is similarly kept up to date, and alcohol and narcotic records are produced. In V.A. hospitals in which a unit-dose system is adopted, the computer-produced medication card will be delivered to the pharmaceutical department as a work-card for preparing the dose, and an automatic drug dispensing machine has been designed to cope with the extra work in the pharmacy. Stocked with rapid-turnover drugs, the machine will be activated by inserting a computer-produced medication card, and will deliver a unit dose appropriately labelled and checked by a pharmacist before being sent to the ward. After administration of the dose the card will be reintroduced into the system to bring all records and procedures up to date.

Indicator for Physicians' Orders

At the Stanford Research Institute California, a hospital indicator for physicians' orders has been developed. The order is a prepared card on which he places ticks in appropriate space to indicate drug name, dose, route, frequency, and start and stop dates. The card is inserted into a central data processing system that already stores the patient's history, laboratory reports and a summary of all previous and standing drug orders. The system compares each of those data inputs and reports any inconsistencies to the physician, who may amend his order or veto the machine. When the medication is due to be administered, a card is printed out on the nursing station and a light calls the nurse's attention to it. The pharmacist's function is to provide the nursing station with the drugs needed, and to do the occasional compounding. Previous research in a group of Californian hospitals had indicated that 90 per cent. of medication called for only forty drugs, perhaps making it possible to install at each nursing station a drug-vending machine producing an appropriately labelled unit dose of the drug each time it became due. The nurse would take the card and dose to the patient's room. Patient and drug would be identified by inserting the card and patient's wrist identification tag into a device for comparison. After administration of the drug the card would be reinserted into the system, and the information that the drug had been given would be added to the stored data.

For use in conjunction with computers, some drug-dispensing machines of sophisticated design are being constructed, but only one, the Brewer system, has been in use to any extent. At the Lankenau hospital, Philadelphia, the machine, designed with the co-operation of the chief pharmacist, has been in routine use for four years. It consists essentially of a locked vending machine requiring the identification of anyone removing drugs, and a special drug cart. The electronic device has (in the standard model) a capacity storage of eight units of ninety-six medications; other models have refrigerated compartments and compartments for bulk infusion fluids. The pharmacist has access to the stock of drugs, and the authorised nurse to the individual packages. The cart is a modified trolley with labelled drawers for storing patients' medications, narcotics and other ward stocks. It has a flat working surface, and trays for medicine cups, syringes, etc., and for large-volume stock liquids. The nurse

inserts the patient's Addressograph plate, her own identification plate, and the drug plate into appropriate slots, and the machine delivers a unit package of the required medication plus a self-adhesive label on which is printed all the information from the three plates. A charge slip on tape is produced in a compartment to which the accounts department has access. The system was designed principally as an efficient method of costing and safe method of storing drugs on the nursing-station. On those counts it has undoubtedly justified itself, resulting, it is claimed, in a great saving of nurses' time. Fewer medication errors are understood to have occurred, though no controlled trials have been carried out. Disadvantages are that no check is provided on the nurse's interpretation of the physician's order; that the storage container is a cardboard box, demanding an additional inner container for susceptible drugs; that, in the standard model, only about 10 per cent. of the number of drugs held by the average pharmaceutical department are accommodated; and that the method is expensive for storing those drugs on the station. The system offers no new methods of dealing with many basic problems facing the hospital pharmaceutical service, and appears to be merely an attempt to automate a system already considered by many to be obsolescent.

Unit-dose Dispensing Systems

Trials of unit-dose dispensing have been carried out in several hospitals in different parts of the country, using both centralised and decentralised pharmacy services. Their scope has been limited but the results have been encouraging. A significant reduction in the incidence of medication errors has resulted, and nurses' time has been saved by relieving them of all compounding and preparation. Pharmaceutical manpower has been more rationally used, since the prepackaging of unit doses may be carried out by lay staff provided control and checking procedures are adequate. The pharmacist is thus able to devote more time to more professional activities; quality control procedures may be in operation until a few minutes before the drug is administered; and drug losses due to incorrect storage conditions (and hence deterioration on the nursing station) have been eliminated. In one centralised service preliminary indications of cost on a twenty-four-hours-a-day basis compared favourably with those under the conventional system, but communication between prescriber and pharmacist presented difficulties. A decentralised service using the system showed advantages from having the pharmacist in the patient-care area when the physicians were writing the prescriptions. Most obvious disadvantage was cost of the extra pharmacists needed.

A new pharmacy department at the Methodist hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, has the space and equipment to produce unit doses of virtually all drugs, and a communication and automatic delivery service between the department and each nursing station. At the Medical Center, University of Iowa, a pharmacy substation replaces the drug storage and preparation area on the nursing floor. At Iowa, hospital pharmaceutical department and college of pharmacy are closely linked, and the chief pharmacist is assistant professor of pharmacy in the university, giving the department advantages in equipment, facilities and staff. It is hoped the system will also prove feasible for hospitals of only about 100 beds. The pharmacy substation, adjacent to the four nursing stations serving one floor, or 150 beds, is manned twenty-four hours a day. It assumes all responsibility for preparing the medication, for storage and stock control on the floor, and for keeping up-to-date drug records for each patient and for narcotics, etc. The pharmacist receives each drug order as it is written, and is responsible for interpreting the order. He maintains a visible record of the total drug therapy for each patient, and provides a single labelled dose to the nurse at each administration time. The nurse keeps her own summary of medications and thus a double check is provided. Medication orders are fed into a photo-transmitter at the nursing station, and transmitted within a few seconds to a photo-receiver on the pharmacy substation. Or they may come to the pharmacist as carbon copies of the physician's order; or by intercom.

The hope is that manufacturers will provide many more drugs in unit-dose packs for hospitals, but until they have more information on the packs the hospital pharmacist requires they appear reluctant to do so. The short life of many reconstituted drugs compels them to be prepared within the hospital.

At the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, unit-dose dispensing was introduced after a four-year research into all aspects of the distribution and administration of drugs within the hospital. The system uses commercially available, relatively inexpensive data-processing equipment. To implement the system the layout of the pharmaceutical department was changed. It is now divided into routine and non-routine dispensing areas, the latter staffed by lay personnel, who dispense those doses ordered to be given at regularly scheduled intervals (and all prepacked and labelled). The "non-routine" area is staffed by pharmacists, who dispense, on call, unit doses of all "stat," "p.r.n." and "pro-op." drugs. From a wall of shelving between the two areas drugs used by both sides are kept. Carbon copies of original prescriptions are sent to an "editing centre" by pneumatic tube twenty-four hours a day, and key punchers restate the order in the agreed format, punching it on to cards. Each card is checked by the pharmacist against the carbon copy of the original order, and it is then combined with all other current cards for the patient.

At each medication time cards are run through an electronic sorter, which separates out those having doses due. The cards are fed into a machine that produces a printed envelope giving in standard form details of drug and patient. The envelope is filled by lay staff with the appropriate prepacked and labelled unit dose, and a drug information card is enclosed. The tray of prepared doses for each nursing station is checked by a pharmacist before being sent up to the floor. Orders for "non-routine" drugs are similarly edited and entered. Nursing-stations are connected by telephone with the non-routine pharmacy and the nurses request drugs when needed, the pharmacist consulting the patient's printed list to check that the order is still active, before sending back the dose by pneumatic tube.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Council and annual meetings

THE council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists learned at its meetings in London on April 22 and 23 that its paper on post-graduate education for hospital pharmacists had been discussed by the hospital practice sub-committee and with only minor alterations had been accepted for discussion by the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Home Office had replied to council's request for clarification of the position of codeine and dihydrocodeine injections under the Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1964, stating that those products fall within Part 1 and not Part 2 of the schedule, and thus come under full control. The correspondence had been passed to the Pharmaceutical Society so that further consideration could be given to the matter. The council decided to arrange week-end schools in Leeds April 15-17, 1966, and in South Wales in 1967. The secretary reported that he had met the deputy general secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers for preliminary discussions on the possibility of affiliating the Guild to that Association. It was announced that Mr. T. H. Furber (Warneford General Hospital) had been awarded the Geigy Fellowship and would be visiting America to study methods used in preparing and packaging eye drops. Dr. T. D. Whittet was elected an honorary member of the Guild. The salaries secretary reported on the recent Whitley Council meeting and present state of the salaries negotiations. It was decided to circulate advice to chief pharmacists on possible methods of dealing with staff-shortage difficulties.

The annual meeting of the Guild took place in London on April 24. THE TREASURER reported a deficit (foreseen, and annual subscription increased from January). In the Council election, Messrs. N. W. Blacow, E. J. Fitchett, C. H. P. Robinson, W. G. Smith, and B. H. Smith were elected ordinary members, Mr. J. Morrison, Scottish district member, and Mr. J. G. Roberts, North-west district member. Messrs. C. Hetherington, J. D. Cronin, C. R. Dimond, J. W. B. Fish and D. F. Smith were returned unopposed as district members.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

MR. W. HAMBLING asked the President of the Board of Trade on April 29 if he would set up an inquiry into the prices of toilet soaps, shaving soaps and lavatory cleaners. MR. G. DARLING (Minister of State) replied: "No. Where there are price increases that appear to the Government to justify investigation, these will be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes." MR. HAMLING: "The price of some of these things has gone up by as much as 20 per cent. in the last couple of months." MR. DARLING: "Yes. We have had discussions with the Toilet Preparations Federation and the Society of British Soap Makers about their recent price increases and we are satisfied that the traders concerned are aware of the need to absorb their cost increases in their prices so far as possible." MR. M. LIPTON: "Does that reply include a reference to the grossly excessive price increases in soap powders?" MR. DARLING: "Yes."

MR. GEORGE BROWN announced on May 4 that the Government had decided to refer to the National Board for Prices and Incomes three price cases, "those of standard bread and of the flour used in its manufacture, of soap and detergents, and the rates for road haulage as recommended to its members by the Road Haulage Association." Mr. Brown said the cases were of special significance "for the cost of living or for industrial costs and give rise to special concern." The prices of many soaps and detergents had increased substantially "over the past year." Representatives of the industries and the trades concerned had been told of the Government's intention. It was hoped the Board would be able to report "within six weeks or two months."

Decimal Currency Bill

This Bill introduced by MR. E. LUBBOCK grants the Chancellor power to regulate coinage. It also provides for a basic currency unit of a crown and a cent, one-hundredth part of a crown. £1 sterling would be equivalent to four crowns and the "like equivalent of a penny shall be five-thirds of a cent." The Bill also requires the issue of coins of 5 cents, ten cents, twenty cents, forty cents and fifty cents, "and these shall be of the same dimensions, weight and composition as the coins in the previous currency of equivalent value." The Bill includes provisions for compensating those who are involved in costs for converting or adapting machines.

Imported Drugs

MR. N. T. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Health on May 3 if he would take steps, if necessary by legislation, to prevent substandard imported drugs being prescribed for National Health patients. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) replied that schemes were operated for testing the quality of drugs supplied by chemists under the Health Service. He added: "I am considering what further safeguards are necessary as part of the current review of medicines legislation."

Committee of Inquiry

When he was asked by MR. A. F. HENDRY if he would announce the names of the members of the Committee of Inquiry into the Pharmaceutical industry, MR. ROBINSON said he hoped to be able to make an announcement soon.

Polio Vaccine

MR. K. M. STAINTON asked the Minister of Health what type of polio vaccine was predominantly in use at present, and the progress made in fighting the disease. MR. ROBINSON, in his reply on May 3, stated that oral poliomyelitis vaccine was now predominantly used in England and Wales. Notifications in England and Wales had declined from 6,331 cases in 1955 to fifty-one in 1963, the lowest ever recorded. Provisional figures for 1964 suggested an even lower incidence.

LEGAL REPORTS

Patent Infringement

IN the High Court, London, on May 3, Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob made an agreed order restraining Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Poland Street, London, W.1, from infringing a patent owned by J. R. Geigy S.A., Basle, Switzerland, relating to imipramine hydrochloride. Under the order Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., are to deliver up tablets of imipramine hydrochloride not supplied by Messrs. Geigy, to give an account of profits, and to pay Messrs. Geigy's costs to date. Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., reserved the right to challenge certain costs before the taxing master.

Injunction Postponed

So that a company might fill urgent orders for tranquillising drugs, Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob, in the High Court, London, on April 29, postponed for twenty-four hours an injunction he had made against the company. Said Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob: "None of us would like it on our conscience that anyone had spent a sleepless night."

The interlocutory injunction restrained DDSA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., York Street, London, W.1, from advertising or selling tablets or capsules containing chlordiazepoxide or its hydrochloride. The injunction was sought by F. Hoffman-La Roche A.G., Basle, Switzerland, who claimed that DDSA had infringed a patent relating to their product Librium. DDSA admitted sales of chlordiazepoxide but claimed that the patent was of doubtful validity as it referred to substances which might be toxic or useless as sedatives. The judge was not satisfied that a *prima facie* case of invalidity had been made out. DDSA would, however, be entitled to ask for the injunction to be removed if further investigation supported their contentions. After an application by counsel for DDSA, the judge said the injunction would operate from 4 p.m. on April 30.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD. — Mr. W. Woodhall has been appointed deputy managing director.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.—Dividend, 10 per cent. for 1964 (5 per cent.). Net profit, £5,220 (£6,460). No tax charge.

PLOUGH, INC., Memphis, U.S.A.—Net sales in 1964, $58·5 millions ($54·9 millions); net income after taxes of $9·1 millions ($8·1 millions) was $4·7 millions ($4·0 millions). Dividend per share 66 cents (62 cents).

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. — Earnings in the first quarter of 1965 amounted to $22,998,000 or $1·05 a share ($21,378,000 or 97 cents a share). Consolidated net sales for same periods were $210,499,000 ($191,935,000). Capital expenditure during 1965 will be approximately $100 millions ($49 millions).

NESTLE CO.—Turnover has more than doubled during the past ten years to 6,330 million Swiss francs in 1964, the annual report shows. Capital expenditure rose to 295 million francs in 1964 from 269 millions in 1963. The board says turnover increased last year in nearly all countries and particularly in the United States. However, trading profit has not followed the trend largely because of development expenditure. Net profit was 86,500,000 francs (against 84 millions).

R. F. HUNTER HOLDINGS, LTD. —Consolidated pre-tax profits fell from £85,097 to £60,059 for 1964 and dividend is cut to 12 per cent. (15 per cent.). A sharp deterioration in profitability from "intense competition and materially higher overheads, servicing and distribution costs" is blamed. A 4 per cent. increase in turnover was insufficient to absorb the lower margins, the directors report. Tax takes £33,608 (£46,361) — leaving a net profit of £26,451 (£38,736).

N.P.U. HOLDINGS, LTD. and S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD.—N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., are to subscribe £200,000 in cash for a 20 per cent. stake in S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., and are to have the option of subscribing for a further 200,000 £1 shares. Messrs. Maw, at present a wholly-owned subsidiary of Norcross, Ltd., are to have an authorised capital of £1 million in £1 shares, Norcross, Ltd., holding 600,000 shares — the approximate current net worth of the subsidiary. The arrangements include provisions safeguarding the minority position of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., who will nominate two directors to the board of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ULTRASONICS, LTD., are removing to new premises in Otley Road, Shipley, Yorks.

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., have removed to 1A Downs Park Road, London, E.8 (telephone: Clissold 5307).

EXPORT COUNCIL FOR EUROPE have removed to 27 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 (telephone: Whitehall 3121).

PAUL CHEMIST (BOW), LTD., have quired the pharmacy of Mr. J. I. land, M.P.S., 118 North Street, Romrd, Essex. The previous trading title ll be retained.

WILLIAMS (CHEMISTS) TENBY, TD., have opened a pharmacy at pper Park Road, Tenby, Pembrokes, der the management of Mr. H. S. wis, M.P.S.

MR. C. GREIG and MRS. F. GREIG, .P.S., have acquired the pharmacy rmerly carried on at 2 Abbotsville rescent, Aberdeen, by Mr. I. M. ackenzie, M.P.S., who has retired. r. and Mrs. Greig will trade as Ian . Mackenzie.

Appointments

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 iccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, ave appointed Mr. M. E. Douglass their presentative to cover the North and orth-east of England.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Hounslow, iddlesex, have appointed Mr. G. E. lann (formerly sales manager) their arketing manager and Mr. G. T. elson, sales manager.

TAYLOR OF LONDON, 169 loane Street, London, S.W.1, have ppointed Mr. G. Fenner their United ingdom sales manager.

BIOMETICA, LTD., have appointed Mr. A. Hansen, marketing director and Mr. W. B. Surtees, sales manager. A ew sales force has been set up coverng the whole of the United Kingdom.

PRICE'S (BROMBOROUGH), LTD., Bebington, Ches, have appointed Mr. B. J. White, M.A., sales manager in harge of their chemical division. He ucceeds Mr. L. F. Byrne, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., who is assuming new technical luties which will include the development of new products.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LTD., Belon Road, London, N.W.2, have appointed Mr. E. Kerr their representative n North and East London and Hertordshire and Mr. H. G. Laffeaty their representative in Middlesex, Oxfordhire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordhire, with effect from May 1.

PERSONALITIES

MR. A. E. WILLIAMS who represented H. & T. Kirby & Co.. Ltd., in North and East London and also until a few years ago in East Anglia retired on April 30. Mr. Williams joined Kirby's in 1922.

MR. S. J. HOPKINS, F.P.S. (chief pharmacist, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge) presented a paper on "Conveyor-belt Sterilisation" at the *Kongress für Krankenhaus Hygiene* (Hospital Hygiene Congress) in Munch, recently.

MR. G. T. NELSON, who has been appointed sales manager, Parke, Davis & Co. (see above), qualified as a pharmacist in 1951. He served his apprenticeship with Tate's Medical Hall, Belfast, and after experience in hospital pharmacy joined Parke, Davis as a medical representative in 1954. He transferred to the company's medical service department in 1957 and was appointed liaison executive in 1961.

MONS. FRANK ARNAL (president of Council, *Ordre National des Pharmaciens*) received the gold cross of Officer of the Order of the British Empire (see *C. & D.*, April 10, p. 360) from the British Ambassador (Sir James Reilly) at the British Embassy in Paris on April 27. The citation referred to M. Arnal's distinguished service as chairman of the French section of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, to his affection for Britain, and to his work for Franco-British friendship. The Ambassador took the decoration from a cushion held by the Air Attaché, handed it to M. Arnal "by command of the Queen," added words of congratulation and thanks in French, and shook hands. Sir Hugh Linstead represented the Pharmaceutical Society and British section of the Commission, and others present included M. Pierre Martinot, M. Georges Viala and Mr. G. R. Toogood. Mr. N. Herdman (chairman of the Commission's British section) has received a letter of thanks from M. Arnal for congratulations sent by the section.

MR. G. E. MANN, whose new appointment with Parke, Davis & Co. is given in col. 1, qualified as a pharmacist in 1927. He joined the company as a medical representative in 1928 and held that post for some years before his appointment as assistant to the sales manager. Later he became assistant sales manager, and in 1951 was appointed sales manager.

MR. K. W. YOUINGS, who raises on p. 480 the problem of a recent expansion of doctors' dispensing and the implications it may have for pharmacists, is the manager of a "private" pharmacy in Castle Cary, Somerset, and has been managing rural pharmacies in the West Country since 1947. He has therefore had a great opportunity to study the problem at first-hand though, he points out, he is not directly concerned with it locally. In his small town the doctors gave up dispensing in 1948 "without regret then or now." He enjoys the closest personal relationship with doctors in one of the largest practices in the county, who neither dispense on EC10's nor do anything for which they could legitimately be criticised by pharmacists.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. J. B. LLEWELLYN (sales director, Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd.), sailed for the United States on April 29 for a tour "to study market possibilities" for all products manufactured by the Cussons group. Mr. Llewellyn expects to be away about three weeks.

MR. F. A. S. WOOD (chairman and managing director, Croda Organisation, Ltd.), has left for a four-week journey to the Far East. Mr. Woods' tour, which has both selling and buying objectives, will include visits to overseas agents and also supplying companies in Greece, Egypt, Hong Kong, Japan and Australia. He will spend a week in Japan where discussions are going on for the establishment of a Japanese associate company of the Croda Organisation.

DEATHS

DAVIS.—On April 6, Mr. Frederick J. Davis, of Southampton, aged fifty-three. Mr. Davis had recently joined Printar Industries, Ltd., as a sales representative in the Sussex/Hampshire area.

HILL.—On April 26, Mr. George Walter Hill, Rose Lea, 7 Roundway, Bramhall, Ches. Mr. Hill was in the service of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., for nearly fifty years, working his way up from office boy to works manager, a position he held for nearly twenty years. A breakdown in health in 1957 was followed by a series of operations but he never completely recovered, though he insisted on carrying on as long as possible. He was due to retire later this year.

HOAR.—Suddenly, on April 30, Mr. Alfred William Hoar, 11 Swinton Crescent, Unsworth, Bury, Lancs, aged fifty. Mr. Hoar was a senior representative in Lancashire of International Laboratories, Ltd., 205 High Road, Chessington, Surrey.

HOUSEMAN.—On March 23, Mr. Ronald Sydney Holloway Houseman, M.P.S., 5 Barnstaple Mansions, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1. Mr. Houseman qualified in 1922.

MOUNSEY. — Recently, Mr. J. Mounsey (managing director, Markem (U.K.), Ltd.), manufacturers of packaging adjuncts, 24 Brownfields, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

SHIRKEY.—On April 23, after a short illness, Mr. James Marshall Shirkey, M.P.S., Ellerslie, Hyde Park Road, Isle of Wight. Mr. Shirkey qualified in 1920. After a period in Glasgow, he became manager of a Clapham Common pharmacy, a post he held for many years. In 1962 he moved to Ryde, where he often acted as a locum. He is survived by his widow.

TAIT.—Suddenly on April 27, Mr. William Tait, M.P.S., Bay Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Mr. Tait qualified in 1929 and after a period in Edinburgh, he acted as manager at various branches of Timothy Whites, Ltd., being fifteen years at Camberley. He spent three years in the Royal Navy during the 1939-45 war and then moved to Freshwater in 1949, acquiring the pharmacy a few years ago. He is survived by his widow and one son, Mr. Malcolm Tait, B.Pharm., M.P.S., Bristol.

Mr. W. O. Hogan writes: Mr. Tait was a keen pharmacist always interested in pharmaceutical affairs. He was for two years chairman of the Isle of Wight Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. "Bill" Tait was greatly respected in his country practice and his loss will be keenly felt by his fellow pharmacists in the Island.

TRADE NOTES

Quantity Discounts.—Medo Chemicals, Ltd., 144 Fortess Road, London, N.W.5, point out that their revised quantity discounts recently announced apply only to the company's "ethical" specialities.

Address for Orders. — Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., point out that orders for their Rentokil products should be sent to Felcourt, East Grinstead, Sussex (tel.: Linfield 3131) and not as previously stated in this column.

For Medical Booklet Display Stand.—A new edition of "Getting Married" published by the British Medical Association, is now available from the distributors, Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.5.

Nationally Distributed.—New Dawn hair colour, described by the manufacturers, Alberto-Culver Co., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, as "London brand leader in two months" is now being nationally distributed.

Now Sole Manufacturers.—Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Crispins Buildings, Low Friar Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1, announce that they are now sole manufacturers of Homocea ointment and Etsonal stomach treatment (combining a well formulated medicine with a practical diet). Both products are marketed on a strictly "chemist only" policy and are obtained direct or from other pharmaceutical wholesalers. Limited advertising is planned.

Products Now Tax-free. — BERK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, state that Biogastrone (carbenoxolone sodium) tablets are now exempted from purchase tax [corrected note]. — GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Roundthorn Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23, announce that their product Tegretol has been exempt from purchase tax since April 23.

Prices Reduced.—Notification was received too late for inclusion in the Cumulative List of Price Changes that the pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, is reducing on May 10 the prices of Mysoline. New retail prices of the tablets are:—Thirty, 6s. 10d., 100, 16s., 1,000, 138s. 10d.; prices of suspension are: 100 mils, 5s. 4½d., 500 mils, 23s.; of Mysoline with phenytoin tablets (100): 18s.

Discontinued. — DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD., Birkbeck Street, London, E.2, have discontinued issuing pethidine, Duncan, in tablets and ampoules. —GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, state that supplies of the 5,000- and 10,000-tablet tins of Fersolate tablets are being discontinued when present stocks are exhausted (expected to be about May 21 and May 28 respectively). The tablets will continue to be available in pack of 100, display parcel of 24 x 100 and tin of 1,000.—PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, are discontinuing the issue of nutritive salts (CT 600) in container of 100 when present stocks are exhausted.

Bonus Offers

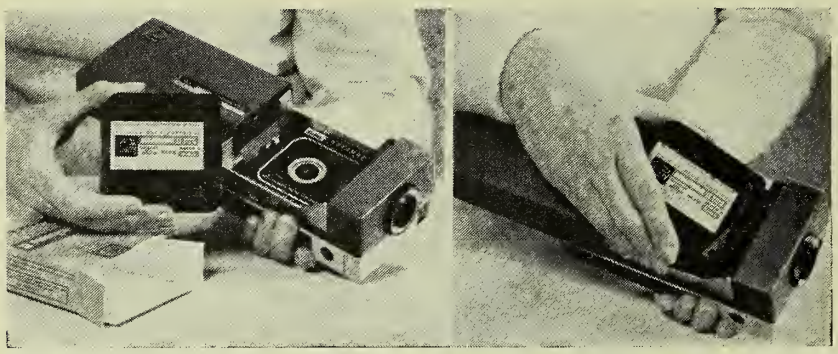
MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts. Tyrozets throat lozenges. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

ALBERTO-CULVER CO., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. New Dawn hair colour. Twenty-four invoiced as twenty, twelve invoiced as eleven (introductory offer not applicable to London television area).

CUSSONS SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7. Cold-cream soap (toilet and bath sizes). Twelve invoiced as eleven. On orders received by manufacturers not later than first post on June 18.

SIMPLIFIED LOADING FOR CINE

Cartridge system eliminates threading



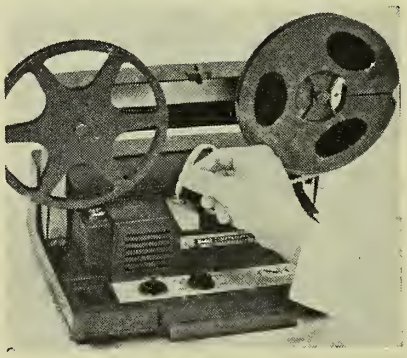
DROP-IN LOADING: The Instamatic Super 8 film cartridge is designed to prevent incorrect loading.

THE benefits of easy film-loading are now available to movie-makers as well as to "still"-camera users in the United States and Canada and are being offered in Britain.

A recent announcement by the Eastman Kodak Co., New York, gives details of three new Instamatic 8-mm. cine cameras and a range of movie projectors with sprocketless film transport system. Details of the "Super 8" Kodachrome film type A for the equipment were announced early this year (see *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 258). The movie-maker has merely to open the camera, drop in the cartridge, and he is ready to shoot. "Threading" is eliminated. To load the camera incorrectly is impossible, so is double-exposure or fog. Super 8 runs a continuous 50-ft. length. The film is held in focus by an aperture plate in the camera and a space gate and pressure pad in each film cartridge.

Three models are being introduced, each electrically driven, operating at eighteen frames per second, and with footage counter indicating the amount of film left to be run. All have a built-in type-A filter automatically positioned for making daylight movies and removed for correct exposure of indoor movies by artificial light. The camera range includes one model with manual exposure selection, another with fully automatic exposure control, and a zoom reflex model with automatic exposure control through-the-lens.

The range of projectors will include two low-priced basic models, one with rapid automatic re-wind, and a convertible, dual-purpose model for regular 8-mm. movies as well as Super 8 films. Other models will offer six speed-direction combinations for slow motion, normal or fast motion projection in forward or reverse. Prices will range from around £25 for the cameras and from £30 for the projectors. Price of the Super 8 Kodachrome II film in easy-load cartridge will be "only moderately higher" than the corresponding conventional film in rolls.



Threading through the projector is automatic.

COMPETITIONS

Prizes for Window Displays.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, are offering cash prizes for window displays of their sandalwood range of fragrance-matched soap, bath luxuries and perfume. The competition is in two categories: Department stores with full-time display staff; and others. Entrants are required to mount the display for not less than one continuous week during the period to June 26. First prize is £100, second £75, third £50, and there are ten merit awards of £10 each. Photographs must reach the company's sales manager by July 3. Entry forms are available from the company.

Household Luxuries as Prizes.—As a follow up to the launch of their "giant" SR tooth-paste pack, Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, have planned a "full house" competition, prizes in which are a selection of household luxuries to a value of £10,000, and a kitchen knife free to any competitor sending in three or more entries. One

R carton is required for each entry, but a giant-size carton counts as three. Competitors are asked to imagine that they are advising a young couple who have just bought a new three-bedroomed house, and to place in order of importance a list of household items which they feel the couple will need most. Closing date is July 31.

Over £36,000 in Prizes.—From mid-May, housewives throughout Britain are being invited to take part in "the biggest ever competition for a soft drink." As prizes more than 1,200 Kenwood Chef mixers (101 every week throughout the months of May, June and July) are being awarded. Entrants "simply solve an easy diagrammatic puzzle" and send off their entry, with white foil capsule from a Quosh bottle; the first 101 correct entries drawn each week win prizes. Merchandising material will carry entry forms for a trade-display competition that gives retailers also a chance to win mixers. 101 are being awarded every month during May, June and July. Following each draw, salesmen will call on the stockists who have submitted correct entries, and if, at the time of the call, Quosh is being "merchandised," the retailer is presented with one of the mixers.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Oral Hypoglycæmic Agent.—Indicated in maturity-onset diabetes, Tolanase tablets, newly issued by Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, are white uncoated tablets containing tolazamide oral hypoglycæmic acid. Packs are containers of 100 and 500 100-mgm. or 250-mgm.

Eye and Ear Drops. — Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, London, W.C.2, have made available as 0·1 per cent. eye and ear drops their speciality Neo-Ledercort (neomycin/triamcinolone acetonide). The pack is a 5-mil squeeze bottle.

An Analgesic and a Soporific. — Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., 144 Fortess Road, London, N.W.5, are sending to medical practitioners in the United Kingdom details of two new ethical specialities. Medocodene is a non-constipating analgesic and antirheumatic combining paracetamol, codeine phosphate and phenolphthalein. Medodorm is a non-barbiturate soporific containing chlorhexadol, a chloral derivative. Each is issued in packs of twenty-five, 100 and 250 tablets.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

New Sheep Dips.—The biting louse, a sheep pest of increasing prevalence in Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and certain farms in Yorkshire, which has proved resistant to earlier insecticides, but shows promise of being brought under control at last following the introduction by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts, of the two new sheep dips that will replace dieldrin. The products are Cooper's fly dip (new type) and Cooper's Hillvale fly dip, based respectively on two organo-phosphorus compounds and introduced for the control of maggot-fly, lice and keds.

Tablets Against Tapeworm.—A new tablet developed by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, is understood to free dogs and cats from tapeworm without the purging that has been a characteristic of previous treatments. In most instances a single dose (one-half to three tablets according to size of animal) is enough to clear up the trouble. The products are available for prescription by veterinary surgeons under the name Scolaban. Dogs in Great Britain have a vulnerability to flea-borne tapeworm (*Dipylidium caninum*), and rabbit-borne tapeworm (*Taenia pisiformis*); cats to the mouse-borne tapeworm (*Hydatigera taeniæformis*), and all three types are understood to be controlled by Scolaban. Evidence that a tapeworm head is embedded in the tissues of the animal is provided by segments of the worm in the droppings of the animals. Scolaban is claimed to destroy the tapeworm head within the body without harming the dog or cat. It is understood to have been administered even to young and to pregnant animals in doses up to many times the dosage recommended. No contraindications are known to exist. Scolaban is based on the chemical bunamidine hydrochloride, a chemical discovered at the company's veterinary research station at Frant, Sussex.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Cosmetics from Sweden.—Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4, are importing from Scandinavia Berner Bodyfresh, an antiseptic deodorant Cologne of which they are the sole United Kingdom distributors. Display material is available.

Redesigned and Repackaged.—Biometica, Ltd., Barnet By-pass, Boreham Wood, Herts, have redesigned and repacked their Bu-To depilatory which went on sale on April 20 at new prices and subject to new structure.

New Giant Size.—A new giant size of SR tooth-paste is available from Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. During the launch period customers are being allowed 1s. off the recommended retail price.

Roll-on Antiperspirant/Deodorant.—"With warm weather in mind and the holiday season not far off," J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have added to their Skin Deep range an antiperspirant/roll-on deodorant. The product, described as "super-emulsified," has a creamy quality, making it less likely to run or leave a feeling of damp after application. The product is faintly scented and non-greasy, quickly absorbed and rapid in action. The container is a sky-blue cylinder with deep white-fluted cap.

"Glow" for the Skin.—Matt Magic, a new speciality of Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, is described as an "all-in-one" make-up —"the complete product to give a glowing living look to the skin." The

product is a moisturised, non-drying emulsion available in four shades ("Monday's child," a delicate pink; "beige whisper," a soft beige; "muted mirage," a pinky beige; and "Samarkand," a golden tan). The pack is a pale-blue polythene tube, light to carry and suitable for inclusion "in the slimmest handbag."

Hair Spray Development.—Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are entering the field of

hair preparations with a new hair spray, Pace Setter, which is being nationally advertised. Pace Setter is described as a "top of the market" product with a number of advances over conventional hair sprays. In particular it contains an antistatic and so prevents hair from becoming "fly-away" when brushed or newly shampooed, and from attracting dust. Lanolin is in the product.

EXEMPTED FROM RESALE PRICES ACT

Third list of accepted registrations

THE Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements has prepared the third list of classes of goods registered under Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act, 1964. It is possible that the Registrar may have to issue a fourth list to include any registered goods found not to be covered by classes already listed. Such goods would be of marginal interest only. If a fourth list is found to be necessary, the Registrar hopes that it will be issued by the end of May. Classes of goods in the second list include the following (Brussels Nomenclature in parentheses):—

Arachis oil, maize oil and olive oil, for culinary or pharmaceutical use (15·07).

Products for use in dentistry, the following:—Creosotum; oil of cajuput, B.P.; oil of cassia, B.P.; benzalkonium chloride sterilising solution; iso-propyl-alcohol put up as a cleanser for air turbines; olive oil, inhibited, for use on dental machines (15·07, 29·08, 29·24, 33·01, 38·09).

Mixtures of raspberry vinegar and olive oil (21·04).

Artificial sweeteners (21·07).

Menthol flats (29·05).

Hormones for inhibiting or promoting the growth of crops or plants (29·39).

Oil of lavender, B.P.C.; oil of spike lavender, B.P.C. (33·01).

De-fatters, de-scalers and detergents prepared for use on farms (34·02).

Products for use in dentistry, the following:—Adhesives; coating solutions; polishes; polishing solutions; separating media; solvents; cleaning pastes; prophylaxis pastes; stain-removers; ceramic firing-testers (34·05, 35·05, 35·06, 38·19, 39·06).

Insecticides (other than for poultry or pigs); fungicides; nematocides; molluscicides; rodenticides; herbicides in aerosol form (38·11).

Enema syringes of rubber (40·12).

Carrying straps of leather for field-glasses; anti-slip pads for use therewith (40·14, 42·05).

Unworked glass jackets for sodium lamps for use in photographic dark-rooms (70·03).

Medical or surgical nipple shields of glass (70·17).

Vaginal douches, enamelled iron (73·38).

Centring pins, centring-pin extractors and filter drawers for use with photographic enlargers (73·40, 82·04).

Accessories for photographic enlargers, the following:—Vacuum pumps; ventilating units; blowers for pulsed xenon light sources (84·11).

Syringes and sprayers for distributing and applying insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and nematocides (84·21).

Instruments and apparatus for use in photography or photographic processing, the following:—Anti-flare attachments for light meters; thermometer regulators; densitometer illuminators; film illuminators; pulsed xenon light sources for use with enlargers (85·22, 90·25, 90·28).

Medical, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances, the following:—Hypodermic needles; insufflators; other veterinary instruments (90·17).

Medical or surgical atomisers (90·18).

Medical and surgical appliances, the following:—Arm slings; suspensory bandages; trusses (90·19).

Clinical thermometers (90·23).

Filing cabinets, storage cabinets and trolleys for use in photographic laboratories or workshops (94·03).

Colour film safelight filter screens of gelatine (95·08).

Squeegees (other than roller squeegees) for use in photographic processing (96·02).

R.P.M. ended on April 29.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACCOUNTS

Pharmaceutical services and hospital costs

THE amount paid the pharmacists in England and Wales for dispensing fees in 1963–64 was £14,868,000. Rota fees totalled £450,000, ingredient costs £66,908,800 and oncost allowances £11,881,000, making total gross payments to pharmacists £94,107,000. The figures are given in the N.H.S. Summarised Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d.).

After deductions for charges to patients and special interim payments the net figure was £73,003,444. Hospital Management Committees in England spent £11,289,785 on drugs and £2,909,707 and dressings, Boards of Governors £2,490,089 and £579,896 respectively. Hospital Management Committees in Wales spent £740,161 on drugs and £226,102 on dressings, the Boards of Governors £69,408 and £26,290 respectively. Included in the drug figures for hospitals in England is an amount of £682,170 "brought into the accounts for hospital prescriptions dispensed by retail chemists and paid for by Executive Councils."

The Comptroller and Auditor General points out that prescriptions costing a further £11,649 had "not been identified with the issuing hospitals" by the end of the financial year. In Wales the hospital drug costs had similarly increased by £19,261 for hospital prescriptions dispensed by retail chemists. The average cost of keeping a patient in hospital in England and Wales ranged from £50 1s. 5d. per week for an orthopædic case in a teaching hospital to £9 1s. 8d. for a mentally subnormal patient in a psychiatric clinic. The most expensive patients in non-teaching hospitals occured in children's acute wards, where the expenditure was £36 0s. 6d. per week. A detailed analysis is given of the average weekly cost, £33 9s. 6d., of maintaining an in-patient in an acute non-teaching hospital. Salaries accounted for £15 11s. 9d., drugs for £1 0s. 3d., dressings for 6s. 8d., medical and surgical appliances and equipment for £1 2s. 1d. Indirect expenditure on the hospital pharmacy was 5s. 4d.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Council Election

SIR.—The Doncaster and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recommend to all members the candidature of Mr. G. A. Hutton, Doncaster, at the Council election. Mr. Hutton has done much sterling work for pharmacy and is a man of wide experience. He has the backing of all the Doncaster members of all ages, and is the type of man the Council badly needs.

S. K. BROWN, *Secretary,*
MRS. W. A. HALEY, *Chairman,*
Doncaster

Cork-tipped?

SIR,—Last week I was most surprised to learn from a local tobacco wholesaler that he now stocks Miner's and Outdoor Girl products. I suppose that the tobacconist opposite my pharmacy will shortly add these products to his window-display of Dr. White's, Paddipads, Galloway's cough syrup, etc. One wonders what, apart from dispensing, will eventually serve to differentiate a pharmacy from a tobacconist's or a grocer's shop?

BEWITCHED, BOTHERED and BEWILDERED

Five-day Week

SIR,—I have followed the issue of the five-day week in your correspondence columns without getting much help. It is a pity the National Pharmaceutical Union and the employee sections could not get together with the Ministry before other shops compel us to adopt it in a way that is not suitable to pharmacy. How would an extra week's holiday to counter staff instead be accepted? Any place like my own with only two assistants could not work a shift system.

PAUL COOPER,
Freshwater, Isle of Wight

Appreciation Recorded

SIR,—As I am about to retire after more than sixty years with A. & M. Zimmermann, I would like to put on record my appreciation of the help I have always had from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Soon after I joined the firm, my governor, Mr. F. A. Zimmermann, told me "I have always found the *C. & D.* helpful and reliable, and you can do the same." Now, after sixty-two years, I confirm that he was right. With many thanks.

ALBERT JAS. BAKER, *Manager,*
London, E.C.3

POSER SOLUTION

Correct interpretation of the "poser" prescription reproduced in last week's issue is as follows:—

Genisol 1 bott.
Use twice weekly.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Matters of Pharmaceutical Finance

WIDELY differing financial matters of close concern to pharmacists are the subject of current announcements. The decision of Whitley Council Committee C in respect of hospital pharmacist salaries (see p. 461) is a matter of interest to pharmacists beyond those immediately affected by the announcement. The new scales, though apparently substantial, are by no valid basis of comparison excessive. Whether they will increase the intake of junior pharmacists into hospitals remains, of course, to be seen, but by that standard they will certainly, in the long run, be judged. The scales could come in for immediate criticism as having too numerous increment-steps, specially in the lower grades. Coming at a time when, despite pleas, evidence and tough bargaining by the Guild of Public Pharmacists, the Ministry of Health has allowed the position to deteriorate to its present parlous state, the increases may have less influence on intake of pharmacists than if they had come when the rot commenced. Hospital pharmacy now seems to need something more than the present amended salary scales to provide it with renewed vitality. What was needed was no less than dramatic action by the Ministry to provide a sound career structure within the Service. Obviously the Guild cannot relax its efforts to bring about further improvements in conditions.

The other financial topic of current prominence is the publication (see p. 474) of the balance sheet and accounts of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. For the fourth successive year they show deficits in the Society's general fund and income-and-expenditure accounts (in 1961 £6,128; in 1962 £44,601; in 1963 £12,132; and in 1964 £33,558). During that period the Society has therefore gone "into the red" by £96,419.

In its annual report the Council states that cost of administration of the Pharmacy Acts "increased by £3,546 from £37,854 in 1962 to £41,400 in 1964, although the net increase was £2,692 after making allowance for improved sales of the Register." That statement might be questioned by some, who would argue that premises fees should appear under the heading Pharmacy Acts instead of against general administration. Were that done an extra £46,646 towards costs of administering the Acts would show that responsibility to be a somewhat profitable undertaking. From whatever angle the Society's accounts are viewed, indeed, it appears an understatement to say "the cash position and general position at the year end was extremely weak."

The Council report also shows that, for the first time for many years, reductions in 1964 in the income from fees (personal retention fees were down by £268 and premises fees by £373), "reflecting a continuation in the fall in number of premises on the Register which has continued for some years." The new personal and premises fees submitted and approved by the Privy Council will, of course, alleviate some of the financial embarrassment of the Society, but may well be offset by increased expenditure likely to be incurred in obtaining a new headquarters building.

As there are other topics of national importance in the forefront, such as the proposed new legislation controlling medicines and the Resale Prices Act, in both of which the Society must take an active part during the coming months, it is imperative that the Council of the Society and its officers should not be hamstrung for lack of finance. At the annual meeting it would be of value the cost of obtaining a new headquarters building.

Onward from Galen

★ AMERICA CAMPAIGNS AGAINST POISONING ★

PHARMACISTS who co-operated during the United States National Poison Prevention Week earlier this Spring had a number of publicity aids made available to them. They included a coloured poster; a window placard featuring the skull and cross-bones on fluorescent paper (illustrated); a chart identifying poisonous chemicals in household cleaning products; newspaper articles suitable for publication in local newspapers; a prepared speech directed toward the menace of poisonous substances in the home and poison antidote wheel charts. For use on a wide scale the National Planning Council for the Week arranged for the preparation of spot announcements and slides for use on television. Altogether a set of useful aids was produced to combat a serious problem. Something similar could well be adopted in the United Kingdom.

CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

INNOCUOUS ACONITES

From the C. & D., *January* 15, 1880.

IN the *Pharmacographia,* 1st. ed., p. 8, is a paragraph bearing curiously on this subject. "One of the most remarkable facts in the history "of *Aconitum napellus*" is that in certain localities its poisonous qualities are not developed, and it is so entirely innocuous that it is used as a potherb! This was pointed out as long ago as 1671, by Martin Bernard, an eminent Polish physician and botanist, and was confirmed by Linnaeus, so far as relates to Lapland, where the young shoots of one species are cooked and eaten. It is still more strange to find that while in certain districts of Northern India the roots are collected as a poison, there are others in which the same roots are eaten as a pleasant tonic." C. D. Schroff, however, has shown (1875) that the innocuous aconites are probably specifically distinct.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S FINANCES

Balance Sheet for 1964 (set against 1963 figures)

	1963 £	1964 £
ASSETS		
Investments at cost or as valued at date of receipt—		
Freehold property and ground rents ...	394,523	394,764
Stocks and shares	303,301	148,513
Redemption policies, at approximate surrender value	15,000	16,000
Motor cars, at cost ... £10,626		
Less: Depreciation £3,546	7,520	7,080
Stock of publications and paper ...	85,382	92,626
Debtors, prepayments and income tax recoverable	103,633	60,040
Treasury bills, at cost and local authority loans	26,821	251,657
Balances with bankers and cash in hand	12,277	−7,328
	948,457	963,352

	1963 £	1964 £
DEDUCT LIABILITIES		
Creditors and amounts received in advance	118,821	77,306
NET ASSETS, representing endowment and accumulated funds as below	829,636	886,046
ENDOWMENT AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Endowment funds	124,903	166,039
Accumulated income funds	170,012	188,230
Other accumulated funds	534,721	531,777
	829,636	886,046

Income and Expenditure Account

	1963 £	1964 £
EXPENDITURE		
Education	52,920	48,693
Administration of Pharmacy Acts ...	37,854	41,400
Branch organisation	30,052	25,133
Publications	212,623	199,163
Administration	130,108	135,799
Miscellaneous	9,888	14,860
	£473,445	£465,048

	1963 £	1964 £
INCOME		
Examination fees	13,285	15,664
Students' registration fees	3,078	2,554
Sale of register, etc.	4,493	5,336
Publications	248,113	216,468
Members' fees	140,682	140,414
Premises fees	47,019	46,646
Income from investments	4,643	4,408
Deficit	12,132	33,558
	£473,445	£465,048

Expenditure "Breakdown"

Details of the way the various items of expenditure in the table are made-up are as follows (comparative 1963 figures in parentheses):—

EDUCATION: Examinations £16,420 (£16,857); library £7,992 (£7,546); Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences £14,200 (£13,316); Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£24,490); educational grants and scholarships £10,081 (£15,201); less grants received from Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£24,490).

PHARMACY ACTS ADMINISTRATION: Registers, maintenance (salaries and expenses) £12,204 (£11,275); publication £3,037 (£2,967); inspectors' and agents' salaries and expenses £22,982 (£21,173); prosecution and legal charges and Statutory Committee expenses £3,177 (£2,439).

BRANCH ORGANISATION: Grants to branches £9.961 (£9,816); Representatives' meetings, conference, etc. £15,172 (£20,236).

PUBLICATIONS: *Pharmaceutical Journal* £142,369 (£130,981); other publications £56,794 (£81,642).

ADMINISTRATION: Maintenance of premises £35,369 (£33,986); office salaries and expenses £73,152 (£64,353); staff pensions, etc. £16,134 (£20,567); Council and Scottish Executive expenses £8,784 (£8,822); Council members' attendance fees £2,360 (£2,380).

MISCELLANEOUS: Subscriptions, etc. £6,840 (£4,364); publicity and public relations £5,842 (£5,389); British chemical reference substances £2,178 (£135).

"MASS MEDIA" IN HEALTH EDUCATION

Royal Society of Health discussion

HEALTH education was the subject at a session of the Royal Society of Health's congress at Eastbourne on April 29. MRS. MARY ADAMS (chairman, Television Viewers' Council and public information committee, National Association of Mental Health) said she had spent about three years listening to evidence submitted to the Committee on Health Education (chairman: Lord Cohen). She had been struck by repeated references to television as the mass medium which health educators would most like to capture and exploit, and the startling lack of information about the effects of health education techniques, particularly in the mass media. "Audience research" was needed to find out to what extent such techniques were acceptable. Not all publicity was good publicity. The importance of the consumer movement that had sprung up was not the "best buy" it offered. One purpose was self-help. That had a bearing on self-medication, which was "by no means a disreputable habit." In an educated community self-medication needed, in Mrs. Adam's view, to be nurtured. The rules were fairly clear but must be learnt, and happily they were beginning to be well taught by women's magazines. They were: "Do not take other people's pills. Buy in the interest of economy. Refuse to be mesmerised by motivational advertising." In short, to read *Which?* reports on aspirin, tonics, vitamin pills, cough and cold remedies, stomach powders, laxatives, slimming treatments, hormone creams, antiseptics, antibiotics, embrocations, ointments, baldness cures, health foods, glucose drinks, sun lamps, hearing aids, crash helmets, "the lot." The outcome might perhaps be "self-unmedication."

MR. JOHN S. LINTERN (advertising director, Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd.) presented a paper on advertising in relation to health education. His company, he said, devoted efforts and money to finding out the needs of the housewife and supplying products tailored to them. Then it spent money on advertising to persuade her to buy them. Advertising that was not designed to persuade consumers to buy brands was inefficient and wasteful. Dealers in popular-priced goods were concerned with consumers generally less sophisticated than the advertiser. He had to offer his brands in terms that working class women in industrial towns could understand. That might well mean making statements having little or no appeal to the sophisticated. Almost always an element of emotional appeal was necessary. Pictures meant at least as much as words.

During discussion, DR. I. A. G. MACQUEEN (Ministry of Health, Aberdeen) said that he had used mass media in health education knowing that he might be criticised. He would use it again, yet mass media could not do more than provide a spring-board. Personal discussions had to take place if a change of attitude in people was wanted.

CARDIFF — The Conference Town

"THE port of Cardiff has been universally well known on account of its dock trade with all parts of the world. But perhaps what is not sufficiently appreciated is the overall beauty of the city and its environs. Visitors will find it a city of architectural and natural beauty and those engaged in commerce and industry a city of opportunity." That quotation is taken from the official handbook issued by the Cardiff city council. The local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, magnificently assisted by members of the neighbouring branches of the Pharmaceutical Society in Swansea, Newport, Rhondda and Pontypridd, and Aberdare, intend to ensure a successful 1965 meeting in September, and to make it such a memorable occasion that all who attend will endorse in every way the handbook quotation.

Since the Conference last met in Cardiff in 1930 many changes have taken place in the city. New public buildings, offices and shops have been erected. The Cardiff civic centre is proclaimed by many the finest in Europe, and the Conference events are taking place in another of Cardiff's modern buildings, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology. The week's programme has been announced (see *C. & D.*, April 3, p. 330), and the first applications are now being dealt with. Hotel accommodation in the city is somewhat limited, but over 500 rooms have been reserved in the Cardiff Training College and University hall of residence, both in pleasant surroundings and with excellent facilities. All who propose to attend should send in their application forms without delay to Dr. G. M. Mitchell, Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, The Parade, Cardiff.

The tower block of the University Hall of Residence. Lifts are provided.

The City and its Pharmacies

By P. JENKINS and T. D. TURNER

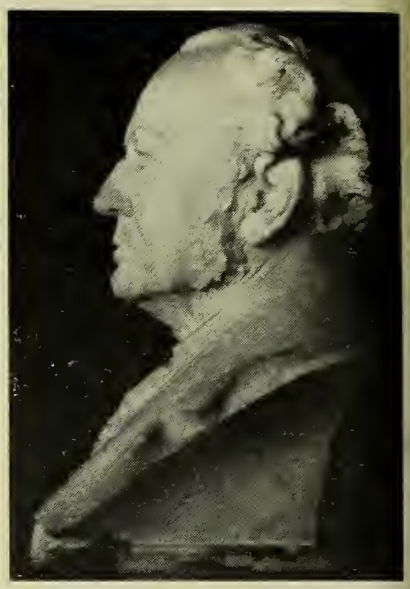
CARDIFF owes its early development to the demand for steam coal. In 1801 it was a village of about 1,870 residents, in 1861 a town of 41,422. The increase in tonnage of coal exported from the docks mirrors that rise in population. In the sixty years from 1851 the volume of coal exports increased fourteen times and the population nine times, while the extension in rail and port development kept pace with demand. The Rev. John Fordyce, in 1868, described Cardiff as a "City on the Wheel"—a simile he took from the potter's craft, for he saw then the city as we know it today at its greatest period of development and change. The expanding vital area of opportunity attracted people from all over the British Isles and the world. In 1863 there were fewer than twenty pharmacies in Cardiff and, in common with many of the city's new enterprises, they were staffed by men from all over the country determined to succeed in their chosen profession in the developing township.

At that time most of the shops were sited near the docks. Several advertised themselves to be suppliers of captains' medicine chests, and claimed they could supply the finest drugs for any climate. At that period the problem of drug adulteration was being discussed, and the newly formed Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was taking the lead in establishing the purity of products sold by its members.

The chemists at that time showed great business versatility. Many, for instance, were also agents for insurance companies. Prominent amongst them was Samuel Penrose Kernick, who had a retail pharmacy in the now demolished part of Duke Street. The business was founded in 1790. It was Kernick's dying wish that his son, who was unqualified, should carry on the tradition, and it was in fulfilment of that promise that the present company of Kernick, Ltd., developed. The company is still run by a member of the family, but has changed from a retail establishment to a wholesale business supplying laboratory equipment, drugs and chemicals to academic and industrial laboratories.

The interest of chemists in those early days in spheres of trade outside pharmacy was not confined to the world of insurance. From about 1840 to 1880 Thomas Howell was a chemist in the dockland area, but he had a sideline—a "bank"—perhaps a rather primitive one by present standards, yet in it he made some interesting discoveries. The sailors and local people of the area were for the most part unable to write, and in their dealings with him he took their thumbprints as a "signature." As he became more experienced he realised that there were characteristic forms of prints that could be classified and used for identification. He is reported to have published his results, and can therefore be considered to be one of the pioneers of the present-day science of finger printing. The nephew of Thomas Howell, E. G. Howell, continued the family tradition in pharmacy and two of his sons, D. P. and B. P. Howell, are now partners in a group of pharmacies and have also a small industrial organisation. Their main premises in Queen Street are on the site of the old Spital Building.

In 1827 a Mr. Thomas founded at 1 High Street a business known as an "Operative and Dispensing Chemist, English and Foreign Pharmacy." The pharmacy was developed by a Mr. Cross and finally directed by a Mr. J. Munday, who was trained partly in Paris. It is claimed that on those premises several British Pharmaceutical Codex preparations were first formulated. Mr. Munday perfected a series of proprietary preparations used throughout the United Kingdom and Europe. Mr. T. P. Martin and Mr. B. Steyn served their apprenticeships at that pharmacy, which is now closed, and both now are proprietor pharmacists in the city centre.



Above: The pharmacy of T. P. Martin, Ltd. At left: Pharmacy of E. G. Howell & Sons, Ltd., situated in the city centre.

At right: Merrifield's bust of Robert Drane, pharmacist and "respected and prominent citizen of Cardiff."

[Photo: Courtesy of National Museum of Wales].

In February 1856 Robert Drane, F.L.S., arrived in Cardiff from London, where he had been an apprentice and then an assistant at Plough Court. He commenced practice in Bute Street and in June 1868 opened a pharmacy in Queen Street. He had the premises built as a pharmacy and "with every care to secure the necessary conditions for my doing business well and keeping my wares in a state of perfection." The shop was a landmark in the city and the site is now marked with a memorial plaque to Robert Drane, who became a respected and prominent citizen. Outside the pharmacy where he became known as "Dr." Drane for his ability and the accuracy of his treatment, he acquired great renown as a poet, naturalist and connoisseur of antiques, particularly of porcelain. He devoted a deal of his energies to animals, and his treatise on "The Hare in Captivity" became a standard work. He discovered a species of vole on Skomer Island, added two new species to the list of British birds, and was also a competent taxidermist who presented many specimens to the Museum. He founded the Cardiff Naturalists' Society and was a prime mover in the establishment of the Town Museum, of which he was an honorary curator and responsible for the purchase of ceramics. As an authority on ceramics, he had a national reputation, and his own collection of Worcester china was one of the finest in the country. His extensive writings on ceramics included "The Ceramics of Swansea and Nantgarw" (1897), written in collaboration with William Turner and still a standard work on the subject. On Drane's death in 1914, the business was left to three men who were his one-time apprentices and who carried on the tradition of service and expertise for which the pharmacy was famous.

Another old established pharmacy is that of Hagon's of Hayes Bridge Road, specialists in homœopathic pharmacy. Albert Hagon, its founder, was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council and first president of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association. In 1848 the business now known as Anthony (Chemist), Ltd., was founded in St. Mary Street. The company can lay claim to being the oldest established Cardiff business to trade from the same premises. The original Mr. David Anthony had a considerable reputation at the turn of the century for Continental medicines, and carried, for that period, a wide range of perfumery and toilet preparations, many made to his own formulas. The series of proprietary medicines he formulated are still represented by several preparations sold on a small scale all over the country. At one time the specialities included a range of selected wines specially imported from the Continent.

Today there are approximately 200 pharmaceutical establishments in Cardiff and district. The style of business has changed a great deal since the early days, but the pharmacies of modern Cardiff have kept pace with the times, and the interests and accomplishments of the present pharmacists of the whole city are as wide and varied as those of their predecessors. Over the years not only have they provided a pharmaceutical service second to none but they have also played a part in city affairs and helped to make Cardiff a worthy capital city of Wales.

They continue to play their part and a current notable example is Mr. John Edwards, chairman of the Conference Local Committee, and for many years was a member of Cardiff City Council, a position he held with honour and distinction until 1964.

The Welsh School of Pharmacy

T. D. TURNER, M.Pharm., M.P.S., F.R.M.S.

THE Welsh School of Pharmacy enrolled its first students for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination in 1919. Later the school also offered courses for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying and the Bachelor of Pharmacy (London) examinations.

In 1936 Wales achieved its own internal degree and the first B.Pharm. (Wales) students were presented in 1939. In 1942 the University of Wales became the first university of Great Britain to institute the Master of Pharmacy degree and more recently, in 1962, the school gained recognition as an internal place of research for the Ph.D. degree. Much of the credit for the continued progress must go to pharmacy educationists in general and in particular to Mr. R. V. Lloyd (head of the School of Pharmacy and vice-principal of the Welsh College of Advanced Technology), who has shown a remarkable appreciation of the possible education pattern in pharmacy. It must not be forgotten that it is a Welsh school of pharmacy and one feels that the Welsh nation's insatiable appetite for knowledge and its now traditional concern for all educational matters have played a large part in the financing of the development and improvement.

In 1919 the school was instituted as a full-time department of the then Cardiff Technical College. It had accommodation consisting of four rooms having a total floor area of approximately 2,000 sq. ft. Now there are fifteen teaching laboratories and lecture rooms, eight research laboratories, ancillary rooms for stores, service and preparation to a total

rea of approximately 20,000 sq. ft. That tenfold expansion is even more narked when it is appreciated that the rea occupies an entire three-storied block in the College of Advanced Technology's new building and that only the nore strictly pharmaceutical subjects of pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemstry, pharmacognosy and applied pharnacology are taught therein. The subects of physiology, biochemistry, botany and pharmacology are pursued jointly at University College, Cardiff, and the Welsh National School of Medicine.

The undergraduate school has a normal annual intake of thirty-two students drawn from all parts of the world. The limitation is due to the present accommodation difficulties in the University departments taking part in the degree. Training is provided for all branches of pharmacy and students who show sufficient ability have the opportunity of entering the post-graduate school to pursue research for the degrees of M.Pharm. and Ph.D.

The extension to the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, Cardiff, housing the school of pharmacy.

The unusual relationship between the University departments and the school of pharmacy has had a salutary effect on the students. Their contact with staff and students of the other departments has produced a wider spectrum of academic and social activities, and resulted in some degree of liberalisation. The specialisation of the school in the "pharmac" subjects has gained recognition for the department as the national centre of pharmaceutical education in Wales.

Dual Function

The four subdepartments in the school have their own teaching and research laboratories equipped with some of the finest apparatus available. The departments pride themselves that they serve a dual purpose, acting not only as an academic unit but also making an integrant part of the pharmaceutical industrial and research activities within and beyond the borders of the principality.

For example, pharmaceutical chemistry is at present co-operating with industry and other universities on research projects concerning hemisynthetic products, and has recently instigated a scheme of post-graduate research for students in industry. One of the members of staff is at present a visiting lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Ifa in Nigeria.

The pharmaceutics department has close ties with both the plastic and the cosmetic industries and has advised on the design of aseptic laboratories and air-filtration systems for new hospital departments. "Pharmaceutics" has also offered special courses in chemical engineering and formulation to graduates from European universities.

The pharmacognosy department has co-operated with the pædiatric pathology department of one of the leading South Wales hospitals in investigating plant agglutinins. It has also acted in an advisory capacity to many colleges on problems of telemicro-projection, and offers an extension course in analytical microscopy for analysts.

The applied pharmacology department has been closely associated with the Medical Research Council in a study of byssinosis (cotton-dust disease). The senior member of staff in that department has recently returned from the United States, where he took part in a research programme on the problem.

The main lecture theatre in the school of pharmacy also serves a dual purpose. It forms part of a suite of rooms that is made available to scientific and professional bodies. It is an extremely modern lecture theatre that gives a more favourable impression of the school of pharmacy; it has therefore added much to the prestige of the school and to the public image of the profession.

The lecture theatre is frequently used by the Cardiff Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for its scientific meetings and as the centre for extension courses in pharmacology, radioisotope dispensing and similar topics, organised by the school and attended by members of all the South Wales branches.

The diversity of activity of the college is also reflected in the activities of the members of staff. They carry the maxim of service to the pharmaceutical community beyond the four walls of the college. They are constantly available to advise their professional colleagues on such topics as pharmaceutical specialities, formulation, forensic pharmacy, historical data, and the availability of post-graduate student apprentices.

The interest of the staff in current pharmaceutical problems is best demonstrated by their continued support of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the past three years four members of staff have been chairmen of branches in the South Wales area, and others have taken the position of secretary, served on committees, or represented the branches at Branch Representatives' meetings in London and at meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Practising pharmacists in the Cardiff area demonstrate great pride in "their" school of pharmacy and appreciate that it not only adds to their professional status but ensures that the City of Cardiff is known throughout the world of pharmacy.

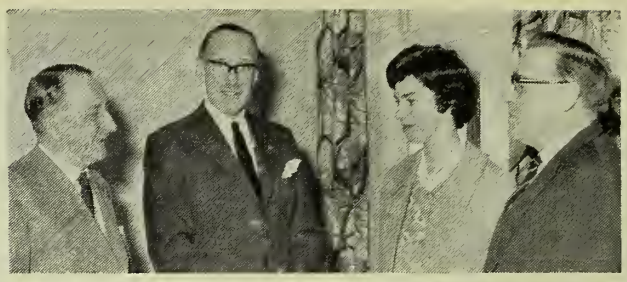
Conference Centre

In September the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting is being held in Cardiff. It will have as its conference centre the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, which houses the Welsh School of Pharmacy. The conference will have all the facilities of the new college building at its disposal. The pharmacy lecture theatre, plus two other lecture theatres are being made available for the science sessions, and the Great Hall, which will seat over 800 persons, is being used for the conference lecture and symposia. In addition the college refectory, conference lounge, ladies' rest room, conference offices and Press rooms are all being housed in the same building.

The occasion is understood to be the first in the long history of the Conference on which a building housing a school of pharmacy has been its temporary home. It is also the first on which a number of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and a school of pharmacy have worked in such close co-operation on such a project. So close a relationship should produce one of the best Conference meetings of the past 102 years.

Local organisers of the Conference meeting

A "CARBOY-EYE" VIEW



OFFICE B
Mr. H. Whitt
(treasurer), M
Edwards (c
Miss June G
(chairman, lad
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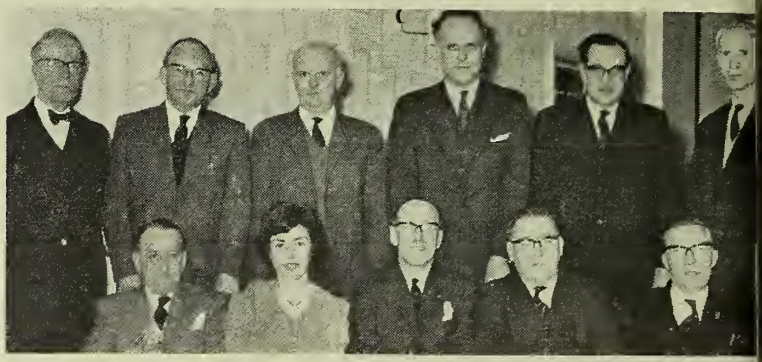
Mitchell (secre



COMMITTEE: Back row, Messrs. H. Hislop, W. K. Pomeroy, H. E. Williams, K. C. Jam
Munday and T. D. Turner. Front row, Mr. H. Whitton Davies, Miss June Gatheridge,
Edwards, Dr. G. Mitchell and Mr. A. Ganwell Morgan.

LADIES' COM
IN SESSION
Mrs. E. Week
A. Munday, M
Williams, Mrs
Pomeroy, Miss
eridge (chairm
I. Turner (s
Mrs. V. Jan
Mrs. M. Barne
Mrs. H. W.
Mrs. H. N.
Miss M. Hall
A. Lewis.

A SHEPHERD was asked how he could recognise the different sheep in the flock. "Oh! 'tis easy," he said, "I just give 'em all names."

I hope I am not suggesting that pharmacists are sheep but it is surprising how we bracket all pharmacists together as a single group and rarely differentiate between them. I found it a very salutary experience describing my colleagues on the local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

They are not just pharmacists, they are very much normal individuals, some with unusual and unexpected qualities. I wish there were more space to enumerate these in detail but as it is I can only give a carboy-eye view.

Right Man in Right Job

First of all the chairman, MR. JOHN E. H. EDWARDS, M.P.S.: An example of the right man in the right job. He is gentle but firm, diplomatic, and even soothing when the committee get a little out of hand, but always respectful of the opinion of others. He is a retail pharmacist owning two businesses. Both these were opened by his father, Mr. Evan Edwards, who before his death was the eldest practising pharmacist in the city. John is tall, almost willowy (the type of individual you would call aesthetic), elegant and always sartorially correct. I always think of him as perched high above lesser mortals watching their antics with studied tolerance. Perhaps that is why he wears a slightly deprecatory smile. John was a city councillor for eight years until other duties compelled him to relinquish that position, much to the disappointment of his constituents. He is a past chairman of the local association and is a council member of the P.A.T.A. He has admitted to only one hobby—golf.

His Heart in Pharmacy

The secretary of the local committee is DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B., F.P.S., who though he primarily lectures in the medical school on pharmacology and only gives "visit" lectures on the same subject in the school of pharmacy, tells me that his affection lies with pharmacy, Dr. Mitchell was born in Aberdeen and qualified in that city. He is married, with one daughter, and speaks with the soft drawl of a Highland Scot. To us here in Wales, he is, of course, a foreigner, but I don't think anyone notices it, because he has made himself so much one of us that he certainly enjoys the full support of every member of the committee. He has a warm confidential approach, always seems glad to see members of the committee, and delights in ironing out their difficulties as though he had nothing else in the world to do. He addresses you as "Boss" and thanks you sincerely as though you had done him a favour and not the reverse. A thick-set individual, he smokes a pipe and, like most pipe smokers, looks comfortable in his clothes. I haven't discovered if he has any hobbies, but whenever I telephone his home his wife always tells me that "he is at the lab," so perhaps that is his hobby.

Flair and "Parsimony"

The all-important treasurer for the conference is MR. H. WHITTON DAVIES, M.P.S., whose flair for getting in the money is only matched by his parsimony in refusing to spend it in the multifarious ways we members of the committee would like to fritter it away. He looks up from his cash book on the table, peers from under his eyebrows and gives us a clear indication that such an unwarranted expense could never be allowed. Mr. Davies is manager of I. Rowland James, Ltd., a branch of The British Drug Houses organisation. He is neat and dapper in appearance, with head slightly bent and an almost imperceptible limp. Though he must carry a good deal of responsibility I have never known him raise his voice or show even the slightest annoyance. Perhaps that accounts for

he well-oiled organisation he controls. He was chairman of the local branch of the Society and is married to a pharmacist (they have two sons). He says that when he can find time he enjoys fishing.

Joint chairman of the accommodation committee is MR. TERRY TURNER, M.Pharm., M.P.S., who started his career in retail pharmacy but now lectures in pharmacognosy at the Welsh College of Advanced Technology. Terry is an exemplary chairman and, with the aid of his committee, has created a well-nigh perfect system for dealing with bookings. The only thing he has failed to enlist is a small computer, but he himself is a good substitute: quick, efficient, a brilliant organiser. (I almost hope some visitor will be able to find something to complain of in his or her accommodation—if only to prove that even the mighty can fall.) A young man with white hair (I wanted to say platinum, but he insisted on white), he is tallish, lean, mercurial, ebullient, and has a diversity of interests (water colourist; music lover; gardener.) He is the corresponding member to the Pharmaceutical Society on the history of pharmacy in Cardiff, and was chairman of the local Branch last year. He is married, with one son.

Joint chairman of the accommodation committee is MR. KENNETH JAMES, M.Pharm., A.R.I.C., F.P.S., who worked for a time in the laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., then in retail pharmacy, and is now lecturing in physical pharmacy at the Welsh College of Advanced Technology. I think he was made joint chairman with Terry Turner as a kind of counterpoise, because Kenneth is a steady quiet stable young man, and looks it as well. Kenneth is full-faced, comfortably built, like a rugby half-back. In fact his keenest interest outside pharmacy is water polo. He is married and has four children. Living in Newport, he was a chairman of the Monmouthshire and Newport Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The affairs of the ladies' committee are supervised by MISS JUNE GATHERIDGE, M.Pharm, M.P.S., lecturer in pharmaceutics at the Welsh College of Advanced Technology. Miss June is an attractive young brunette—tall, bright-eyed and energetic. I'm surprised to see her walk along the College corridors, having imagined she would skip. In committee she is business-like and efficient—expresses herself well, and with typical female guile usually gets what she wants. I think the lady visitors to the Conference will have a very good friend in Miss Gatheridge. They will enjoy very much the fruits of her efforts on their behalf. Present chairman of the local branch, she is marrying soon. The wedding was to have been in the week of the Conference but, as the two events could not be combined, she has deferred her marriage until the following week. She says she plays badminton, has done a bit of sailing, and expects after her marriage to join her husband on fishing expeditions.

Transport is under the care of MR. A. D. CROMWELL MORGAN, M.P.S., who represents Evans Medical, Ltd. Mr. Morgan is a square-headed man (his own description). I understand he carried a pot of geraniums on the plateau of his sconce quite a long distance, and even travelled up a lift with it still *in situ*—just the type to push through the obstructions and negations of a transport system. He sized up the inadequacies of railway service for the main Conference excursion and consigned it precipitately to Dr. Beeching. His manner savours of the parade ground, but I think that must be a façade, for everyone praises highly his sociability. He is obviously the gregarious type. His hobby seems to be the R.A.F. Association, of which he is a most ardent member. Mr. Morgan served the Branch as chairman a few years back. He is married with four children.

The sports committee boasts two CHAIRMEN: MR. HENRY E. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., and MR. WILLIAM RONALD POMEROY, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., for no reason other than that they have been inseparable friends for over fifteen years since they first met. They usually spend their holidays together, and that is surely a good test of friendship. Both have been chairman of the local association and of the National Pharmaceutical Union Branch. Both are married and both have a son and daughter. Incidentally, the daughters are both "Susans." The two men were initiated together into the Galen Lodge. Ron's wife is an international bowls player and Henry's a bridge addict. If you talk to Ron, you find he has just been to where Henry is going, or *vice versa*. Each has his own retail business (highly efficient I understand) and they do a considerable amount of "joint buying." Apart from all that Henry is of medium height and slightly bald, Ron a little shorter and not quite so bald. Need I say that their birthdays signs are "Gemini."

None More Welcome

For the banquet and ball committee we have MR. ALEC MUNDAY, M.P.S., another past chairman of the Branch. He is "the man from Eli Lilly," and has been calling on South Wales pharmacists for about twenty years. Alec moves quietly and diffidently in the shop area, and never obtrudes when business is brisk. He always announces himself with a slightly apologetic nervous cough and a brand new story. No representative is more welcome than Alec, and it is only when he is about to leave that we say "Oh yes, you had better send some. . . ." He rose to eminence two years ago as master of the Galen Lodge (a lodge incidentally not reserved for pharmacists but curiously enough enjoying a membership almost entirely pharmaceutical). He maintains his R.A.F. associations, and I'm told is also a pillar of his church.

MR. HARRY HISLOP, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., is chairman of the publicity committee. I am rather at a loss to write a profile about myself. The first thing which springs to mind is stature, and the best I can do about that is to admit that I am short and have a predilection to bow ties. What else? Well I remember being with a group of friends who were discussing this very question "How would you describe yourself so that you could be met at a railway station ?" One of the friends said he could easily describe me unmistakably. "Wears glasses and needs a haircut." I'm content to leave it at that. I qualified in 1931, which rather lets my age out. I am Lancashire-born but proud to call myself Welsh. I love the country and the people, and would choose nowhere better to live. I regret never having been a chairman of the local Branch.

Ideas in Engineering

A PHARMACIST VISITS LONDON SHOW

EXHIBITS at the second London International Engineering Exhibition, London, April 21–30, included a number of items of interest in the pharmaceutical field. A.M.F. INTERNATIONAL, LTD., 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, showed Cuno-pore, a new filter medium available as discs or cartridges and consisting of blended asbestos and cellulose fibres; the material is supplied in ten controlled porosities. CHEMIQUIP CO. (United Kingdom agent: Owen Tyrrell, Ltd., 2 Midholm, Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Middlesex) showed pulsation dampers for protecting pressure-sensitive instruments from line-induced pulsations or surges (a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, 0·1 in. thick disc of corrosion-resistant porous metal gives an equilibrium reading in either direction in 2–3 sec.). The CCS digital computer shown by CLARY, LTD., 13 Motcomb Street, London, S.W.1, which is designed for solving engineering and general mathematical problems, is of low cost and only about the size of an office desk. NEW WELBECK, LTD., Moulescoomb Way, Brighton, 7, Sussex, showed industrial vacuum cleaners including a model for cleaning the cages of laboratory animals without removing the animals. The Crane weigher shown by GEO. SALTER & CO., LTD., High Street, West Bromwich, Staffs, allows direct readings to be obtained while goods are lifted (an empty canister is tarred and an inner dial gives a direct reading of added contents). SELF-ADHESIVE SYSTEMS, CO., LTD., Bromley, Kent, showed charts and reusable self-adhesive chart channels, shapes and tapes. S. SMITH & SONS (ENGLAND), LTD., industrial division, Kelvin House, Wembley Park Drive, Wembley, Middlesex, offered remote-reading electrical resistance thermometers.

DISPENSING BY DOCTORS

Threat to pharmacists (rural pharmacists mainly at present but increasingly to urban) in a development that is rapidly undermining the National Health Service principle: "Prescribing by doctors and dispensing by pharmacists."

By K. W. YOUINGS, Castle Cary, Somerset

[*A paper presented at an area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union held at Bournemouth on May 2* (*see p.* 464)]

ALWAYS there have been doctors, both town and country who have provided medicines required for the treatment of their patients. Their right to do so is not questioned, though in my view it would be better for the patient if that were not the case.

Since 1911, however, the State has taken an increasing interest in the health and welfare of the population. Sir William Glyn-Jones, one-time secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, endangered his political career in a successful campaign that persuaded Lloyd George to accept in the National Health Insurance Act the principle that pharmacists should dispense for "insured persons," except those living in rural areas more than one mile from a pharmacy. For all others than employed persons the situation remained as it had always been, and so it continued throughout the period between the two world wars. The right of the pharmacist to be the nation's dispenser, therefore, was applicable to but a limited section of the community.

A Principle Established

With the passing of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the whole population, with limited exceptions, became eligible for medical care and attention. An underlying principle of the Act, repeated time and time again in the House of Commons, was that doctors should diagnose and prescribe, and pharmacists should dispense their prescriptions. In 1948 most urban doctors were glad to close their dispensaries, sell off the stock to the chemist next door, pay off the chauffeur/handyman/dispenser, and settle down to the task for which they had the legal monopoly, leaving the supply of medicines to those persons trained and qualified to do the job.

The future then seemed rosy for pharmacy—provided terms and conditions were acceptable, and there was no apparent cause to be perturbed about the activity of a few doctors in rural areas left to dispense for their patients—most of them under a capitation system of payment. Under that sort of arrangement rural doctors were able to come out on the right side financially by hiving off to pharmacists all the expensive items on EC10 (D)'s and themselves supplying the run-of-the-mill items. At that time the number of drugs regarded as expensive was relatively few.

Coincident with the development of the Health Service since 1948 there has been such progress in the drug field as history has never known before. The market, for good or ill, has been flooded with new and expensive drugs, all of them freely available to general practitioners. Some astute members of the rural practices subcommittee of the British Medical Association smartly took advantage of the fact that a dispensing doctor has been able, since as far back as 1911, to elect to be paid for medicines by submission of EC10's, and to be paid in the same way as pharmacists. All changes in remuneration were automatically applied to those doctors until the pharmacists' most recent settlement was negotiated. (It is to the credit of our negotiators that the last basis of payment relates to pharmacists only, whatever faults the settlement may have in other directions). Local branches of the B.M.A. have actively encouraged rural and "fringe" practitioners to change over to the EC10 method of payment, emphasis being laid on the fact that a greater return from dispensing is reflected in pension rights of general practitioners. Doctors' oncost, moreover, is based on a higher net ingredient cost, and they are allowed the first 500 at the full oncost rate in respect of each practitioner in a partnership. Small wonder that 1 in 3 doctors were paid by EC10 in 1963, against 1 in 6½ in 1949.

At the same time some manufacturing houses and wholesale distributors have gone beyond the terms recommended by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, many of them supplying doctors at full trade terms. In consequence, many rural pharmacists have had to watch their medical business steadily decline, while those drug wholesalers who supply both chemists and doctors have been receiving more and more requests from doctors for their representatives to call and discuss terms and services.

In February the B.M.A. submitted a "Consensus of Medical Opinion" to a Working Party on General Practice. It made the claim that every patient should be given free choice between pharmacist and doctor. We know how free that choice would be! Most recent development has been the clause in the "Doctor's Charter" that has the effrontery to demand that every rural doctor should *be* and *remain* free to dispense for his patients if he so wished. That egregious demand brought forth a prompt and commendably frank counter statement from the N.P.U.

What I have already said must pinpoint the near-crisis conditions in rural areas, but may not appear to affect materially the great majority of contractors. Rural pharmacies are scattered. More often than not they are run single-handed. In consequence rural pharmacists do not seem able to get the ear of those who should be fighting for the whole cause of pharmacy. I want to try and make everybody—chemists and leaders alike—aware that a very real threat to the whole of pharmacy, and not only to the rural section, lies in the situation as I have described it.

In the urban areas many authorities are urging the advantages of group practice for doctors. In the rural areas the profitability of dispensing is already evident. Sooner or later there may well be a marriage of the two.

This may seem fanciful thinking, but would it not have seemed equally fanciful in 1947 that such a thing as a dispensing doctor should still exist in 1965? The pressure is steady, but relentless—a little here, a little there, but always in the same direction. The objective, to my mind, is the establishment of an alternative dispensing service.

With that threat steadily growing, what negotiating power have we got? We have to make a major assault soon, or we shall find ourselves unable to resist the forces working against us.

No Simple Remedy

What can be done? To suggest a single simple remedy is difficult. If the medical profession accepted that the right place to obtain medicine was from a pharmacy; if every pharmacist accepted that the dispensing of medicine was his life and work above all other interests; and if the public accepted that a dispensing service by pharmacists was a first-class service, any other being second class, there would be a medical and pharmaceutical Utopia. We have to look elsewhere for the solution to the problem. Sooner or later we are going to have to put up a fight, and we cannot afford to allow anyone to go it alone.

A number of courses are open, the first being negotiation. At Ministerial level the problem is regarded as a small one between the two professions. We cannot look with any great hope in that direction. Many pharmaceutical operations

beyond the capabilities of other than pharmacists. e might refuse to be burdened with all the difficult s while another profession makes hay out of the simpler d more profitable ones. But in total the rewards from h refusal would be disproportionately small. It would do armacists no good and be little noticed by the medical ofession. It would have, too, the deplorable effect of veloping into a personal vendetta between the pharmacist d his medical adviser. Nobody wants that to happen.

Thirdly, we should be able to do something about the e-mile limit. In my view it is useless to clamour for an tension to two or three miles. There is no justification, so r as I can see, for any doctor to dispense when there a pharmacy nearby. It matters not that a person lives ten les from a pharmacy if he lives the same ten miles from e doctor's surgery, though a case could be made out for lowing dispensing by doctors situated an agreed distance *om a pharmacy*. The chairman of the B.M.A.'s general edical services committee said recently that the term rural area" needs definition. It certainly does! Fourthly e public must, by propaganda, be made aware that they t a first-class dispensing service only from a pharmacy.

Finally I would advocate applying legal restraint or persuasion as the course most likely to produce tangble results, en if it means promoting legislation. The right of a doctor supply medicine for the specific treatment of his patients as long been protected by statute, and I do not quarrel ith that. But dispensing on EC10's, and the handing out f oral contraceptives for cash payments, amount to sales ot supply.

Section 19 (1) a and b of the Pharmacy and Poisons ct appears to me to distinguish between medicine supplied y a medical practitioner and medicine dispensed by an uthorised seller of poisons. A strong case could be made ut for regarding the submission of an EC10 for payment s being a sale within the meaning of the 1933 Act, and as uch only to be conducted from registered premises. If I am rong in that contention, then surely the converse must be rue, namely that the provisions of the 1933 Act cannot pply to N.H.S. dispensing in pharmacies. Somewhere along he line there is a sale. Xrayser, in the February 13 issue f the *C. & D.*, maintained that every item dispensed constitutes a sale to an Executive Council. One of the two lternatives must be true in law, and a panel of eminent .C.s could surely do some useful work here.

The 1933 Act is clearly a Pharmaceutical Society responsibility, the National Health Service aspect equally clearly hat of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee. Therefore joint action is imperative.

This is *my* problem. It is *your* problem. It is, indeed, pharnacy's No. 1 problem. Resale price maintenance, supernarkets, loss leaders—those are important to us only as hopkeepers. I qualified to be a pharmacist. I want to practise pharmacy and to ensure that future generations of pharmacists may practise pharmacy as a right, without a hreat from another profession.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

COUNCIL MEETING

(*Concluded from C. & D., May* 1, *p.* 452)

PERMISSION was given to the Irish Nurses' Organisation to hold an exhibition in the lecture hall of the College in October, and it was agreed to meet representatives of the organisation.

The Council approved the manner in which the Irish Pharmaceutical Association had handled the recent Press conference on the proposed new health scheme. Mr. Miller paid special tribute to Messrs. E. Burrell and M. Shannon who, he said, had shown that "pharmacy leaders are there for the asking."

The inspector's report drew attention to forged prescriptions in the Dublin area. They seemed to indicate that stationery bearing the doctor's name and address had been forged and printed. The registrar was directed to bring the facts to the notice of the *gardai*.

The Council deplored the fact that some pharmaceutical manufacturing firms had been advertising for non-qualified staff as medical representatives, and pointed out that the employment of non-pharmacists could be potentially dangerous.

The registrar reported on the deaths of Messrs. Thomas Frederick Storey, R.D., and John J. Joyce, M.P.S.I.

Misses Anna A. Hever (née O'Donoghue), L.P.S.I., and Ellen McMahon, L.P.S.I., were restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Mrs. Rita A. Moore, L.P.S.I., and Mr. M. O'Brien were elected to membership.

Misses Eileen Egan, L.P.S.I., The Square, Kilcock, co. Kildare; Bridget M. Murray, L.P.S.I., 30 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin; Bridget A. Cahill, L.P.S.I., 14 Main Street, Gorey, co. Wexford; and Mr. G. F. Hinchy, 7 Parliament Street, Cork, were nominated for membership.

THE following changes of address were noted: Miss Bridget M. Murray, M.P.S.I., to 30 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4; Mrs. Teresa Kiernan, L.P.S.I., to San Remo, Sandymount, co. Dublin; Messrs. J. Lennon, M.P.S.I., to 4 Leopardstown Lawn, Blackrock, co. Dublin; W. P. Mullen, M.P.S.I., to 4 The Mall, Malahide, co. Dublin; M. A. Murphy, M.P.S.I., to 23 Lime Trees Road, Maryborough, Cork; and J. Keogh, L.P.S.I., to 87 Main Street, Portlaoise, Laoise; and Mrs. Margaret Tubridy, Q.A., to Vico House, Vico Road, Killiney, co. Dublin.

Members present were Messrs. M. L. Cashman, T. R. Miller, W. E. Boles, H. P. Corrigan, M. Costello, C. J. Cremen, Miss L. Cunniffe, D. J. Kennelly, F. Loughman, V. G. McElwee, M. J. Mulreany, J. B. Murphy, T. B. O'Sullivan, G. C. O'Neill, M. Power, R. J. Power, R. J. Semple and F. Walsh.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed it was stated that the Fund had received a cheque for £650, proceeds of the 1964 annual dinner and dance in Dublin, and a cheque for £100 from the Kerry Pharmacists' Association. MR. MILLER, from the chair, said it was a wonderful effort on the part of both organisations, which were deserving of the best thanks of the Council.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," March 31

Amino cyano alkane sulphonate and preparation of homocysteic acid therefrom. Ajinomoto, K.K. 991,551.

Manufacture of homocysteic acid. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 991,552.

Production of phenols. Halcon International, Inc. 991,564.

midazole derivatives. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 991,571.

Diuretic anils. Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. 991,574.

1,2-γimidazopyridines and a process for the manufacture thereof. Laboratorio Bioterapico Milanese Selvi & C., S.A.S. 991,589.

Tetracyclic aromatic diene ketones of use as intermediates in synthesis of steroids and D-homo-steroids. H. Smith. 991,592.

Substituted 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)-benztriazole compounds and their use. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 991,630.

Manufacture of hydantoin derivatives. Rafa-House Biological Laboratories, Ltd., and Y. Liwschitz. 991,644.

Phosphinothionate insecticides. Shell Research, Ltd. 991,590.

Cis-syn-trans-steroid and D-homo-steroid compounds having an aromatic ring A. H. Smith. 991,593.

8,9-Ethylenic steroid ketones having an aromatic ring A. H. Smith. 991,594.

Antibiotics and their purification. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 991,602.

Electrophotographic materials. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 991,603.

Light-sensitive resists. Kodak, Ltd. 991,605.

Process for producing a photographic silver image and photographic silver halide emulsions of increased sensitivity. Kodak, Ltd. 991,608.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 12.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office

SYLIA PRODUCTS (COSMETICS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Sidney Feldman, 13 Clifton Gardens, London, N.15, and B. Matz.

ORIENTAL PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Subscribers: Ivan B. Maykels and John Anderson. R.O.: 40 Ship Street, Brighton.

HARRISON, SMITH (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists' sundriesmen, etc. Directors: Cecil A. Harrison and Donald F. Smith. R.O.: 67 Lullington Garth, London, N.12.

DUFAY BITUMASTIC, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire for the purpose of amalgamation and to hold the whole of the issued capital of Dufay, Ltd., and Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., etc. Subscribers: A. D. Hewat and John H. Martin. R.O.: 65 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 5: The further credit squeeze imposed by the Government and the unchanged high bank rate continues to depress purchases of all but essential replacements.

Thus, in CRUDE DRUGS, holders of a number of commodities were offering at prices below replacement values: QUILLAIA and MENTHOL were prominent examples. For the first time in several weeks menthol was down sixpence or one shilling per lb. as to delivery. There was a flurry in CANADA BALSAM and all but a small parcel was cleared on the spot. Prime Cape ALOES were slightly firmer at origin. Most price changes, however, were in a downward direction. IPECACUANHA from Brazil and Costa Rica was lower by one shilling per lb.; TRAGACANTH at £180 for No. 1 ribbon was down 20s. a cwt. and STYRAX was threepence per lb. cheaper in both positions. Belgian CHAMOMILE flowers were scarce on the spot.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, the firmer tendency of CITRONELLAS noted during the last few weeks was reversed, most values dropping by between twopence and fourpence per lb. Sicilian LEMON was firmer at origin following reports of heavy buying by the United States and good sales of the fruit. PEPPERMINT (*Arvensis*) eased by threepence to sixpence per lb. according to delivery. An easier tone was noted in OLIVE OIL from origin.

The higher schedules for edible 80 per cent. LACTIC ACID and CALCIUM LACTATE which were forecast in last week's report are given below. CALCIUM-SODIUM-LACTATE and B.P. acid are unchanged for the time being. The new rates for MERCURY SALTS are also given below.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt. lots: CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots: 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder, 145s.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 126s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 148s.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P.C., 153s.; red B.P.C., 1949, 159s.; IODIDES, B.P.C., 1954 (25-kilo lots), 109s. per kilo; OXYCYANIDE (12½ kilos), 205s.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure. 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 8s 9½d. per kilo; sticks, 13s.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0¾d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — 50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

Crude Drugs

ALOES. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 265s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras f.a.q. seed, spot 300s. per cwt.; no shipment offers.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 152s. 6d. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 24s. 6d. nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. 6d. PERU: 20s., spot; 19s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 17s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers scarce at from 20s. per lb., upwards spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 21s. per lb.; black brilliant, 25s. both nominal. Peruvian silver-grey, 17s. landed terms.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 167s. 6d. per cwt. spot; shipment, 146s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 110s. to 115s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 55s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 60s. Colombian, 55s., c.i.f.; spot, 61s. 6d. Costa Rican, 74s., c.i.f. and 78s., spot.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d., duty paid and 31s., in bond.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 2s. 11¾d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, spot nominally 3s. 2d. Prompt shipment, 2s. 6½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment quoted at 360s. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 135s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 120s.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 250s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 185s., spot; shipment, current crop, 157s. 6d., c.i.f.; new-crop for June–July shipment, 152s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 56s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, current crop, 42s. 6d., c.i.f.; new-crop for June–July, 43s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 345s., spot; Moroccan, 340s., duty paid; Indian, 335s.; shipment, Cyprian, 307s. 6d., c.i.f. Moroccan current crop, 242s. 6d., c.i.f., new-crop for May–June, 227s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 260s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 110s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s. to 145s., duty paid; Indian, nominal, 200s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 45s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, current crop, 34s., c.i.f.; new-crop for June–July, 34s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 50s. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s., c.i.f., nominal.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 425s. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 320s.; shipment, 302s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 635s.; shipment, 615s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian, spot, from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s.; shipment, 5s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 10½d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f; Chinese, spot, 4s. 8d. in bond; shipment, 4s. 8d., c.i.f.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 20s. to 28s.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 65s.

OLIVE.—For shipment: Spanish, £235–£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £250 to £255 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £300 to £310 per long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang forward is nominally, 56s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese for shipment, 12s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. Brazilian for shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. *Piperita:* Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot. American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 9d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 192s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis,* 30s. per lb., *sylvestris,* 10s.; *abietis,* 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 112s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 24s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 7

r immunological chemical reagents for laboraty use (1)
MMUNO-PLAT, B862,814, by Hyland Laboraories, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

r photographic films (sensitised) (1)
ERIMASK, 868,489, by Agfa-Gevaert, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

r chemical products for use in photography (1)
ACUPRINT, 869,024, by Paterson (Products), Ltd., London, W.C.1.

r soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preprations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for hair, depilatory preparations; and lacquer and quer remover, all being non-medicated toilet eparations for the nails (3)
MINER'S MOD, 862,299, by Miner's Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

r soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preprations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, d dentifrices (3)
GREAT ZEETH'S MIGHTY WHITE, B864,492, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A.

r perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, sential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)
Device with words ENGLISH LAKES PERFUMERY LIMITED MADE IN GRASMERE, 865,482, by English Lakes Perfumery, Ltd., Grasmere, Westmorland.

r perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, smetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preprations, toilet articles, sachets for use in wavg the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)
TREASURE ISLAND, 870,255, by Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey.

r perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, smetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preprations, toilet articles (not included in other asses), sachets for use in waving the hair, ampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being ods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)
FRIVOLE, B871,398, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester 7.

r weed-killing preparations containing boron (3)
BOROCIL, 855,067, by Borax Consolidated, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

r sanitary napkins, sanitary towels, sanitary mpons, sanitary belts; and contrivances for lding sanitary towels and sanitary napkins in sition (5)
FORMITA, 862,230, by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

r medicated preparations for the treatment of e scalp and the skin, medicated bath preparaons, chemical products for hygiene, deodorants, uid eye-wash and medicated washes for human e (5)
ROMNAY COMPLEXA, B863,661, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

r pharmaceutical preparations consisting of racycline and proteolytic enzymes (5)
CHYMOCYCLINE, 865,415, by Societe d'Applications Chimiques d'Etudes et de Recherches Sacer, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

r pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment the skin (5)
TINADERM, TINACTIN, 864,677-78, by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.

r preparations for killing weeds and destroying rmin, all being adapted for use on lawns (5)
FISONS LAWNCARE, 863,928, by Fisons, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk.

r light projectors being fittings for medical enscopes (9)
INTRALUX, 856,721, by Contina Bureaux-und Rechenmaschinenfabrik, A.G., Mauren, Liechtenstein.

r paper and paper articles, but not including dinary playing cards or any goods of the me description as ordinary playing cards (16)
DELSEY, 867,527, by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Winnebago, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

r hot water bottles (21)
NODLAND, 875,105, by W. W. Hoffenden, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

r all goods (28)
MOTHERCARE, B871,223, by Mothercare, Ltd., London, S.W.2.

For all goods (29)
ANDOMIA SLIMASNACK, 874,037, by Andomia Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 14

For chemical products used in industry, science, photography; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesive substances used in industry (1)
FI-GARD, 867,622, by Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For chemical preparations and substances, for use in diagnostic and analytical tests to detect the presence of phenylalanine in body fluids (1)
PHENIGRID, 869,915, by Ames Co., Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A.

For preparations of acetic acid and caramel for use as food preservatives (1)
Device with words and letter RENPRO BRAND R, 871,379, by Renown Products (Penge), Ltd., London, S.E.20.

For non-medicated bath preparations for toilet purposes (3)
DELAFINE PINK PEARL, 855,746, by Delafine, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For all goods for export except to the Irish Republic (3)
FRESCETTES, 863,605, by Reckitt & Colman (Overseas), Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For all goods (3)
Device with letter and number Y.3, 867,684, by A. B. C.-G. Cedraeus, Bromma, Sweden.
PAN-DYPA, 871,685, by Metazymes, Ltd., London, W.C.1. Device, 872,446, by Turtle Wax, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

INECTO, LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, London, W.1: Colour Creme. In *Everywoman, Woman and Home, My Home, Good Housekeeping, Housewife, Modern Woman, Woman's Realm, Woman's Weekly, The Lady, Ideal Home, Woman's Own, Sunday Mirror* and *Daily Mirror*. Hi-Lift. In *Honey, Rave, Argus Woman's Group, Mirabelle, Romantic Two, Feminine Five, Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror*, and *Flair*. Milk bleach. In *Woman* and *Woman's Mirror*. Hint of a Tint. In *Woman's Own, Woman's Mirror, Woman's Realm, Farmer's Weekly* and *Vanity Fair*. Hair magic. In *Woman's Journal* and *Housewife*. During May.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent: Kleenex Prettyprint tissues. In *Woman, She, Woman and Home, Nova* and *Vogue* starting in May.

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Queensway House, Queensway, Hatfield, Herts: Polaroid colour pack cameras. In *Daily Express* (commencing May 19).

F. C. PATON (SOUTHPORT), LTD., P.O. Box 5, Southport, Lancs: Patons nail hardener. In national and provincial newspapers, *Honey* and *Reveille*.

SCHWEPPES (HOME), LTD., 1 Connaught Place, London, W.2: Schweppes slimline drinks. In national Press.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, May 10

WELLCOME TRUST, Wellcome Historical Medical Library, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Jean Théodoridès (Maître de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France) on "Casimir Davaine (1812-82): A Precursor of Pasteur."

WEST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, New Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. McClenahan (assistant secretary and local organisations officer, N.P.U.) on "The Implementing of Current N.P.U. Policies."

Tuesday, May 11

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BIRMINGHAM BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Chamber of Commerce, 75 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meetings.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Liberal club, Reading, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mitre room, Peahen hotel, St. Albans, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 12

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. "Cardiac Arrhythmias."

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 8 p.m. (At the invitation of the Bournemouth Medical Society.) Dr. E. P. Edson on "Agricultural Chemicals and General Practice."

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Eagle hotel, 73 Hollybush Hill, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Also films.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Dunscar golf club, Astley Bridge, Bolton. Medal play for Ucal trophy and prize.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, New Blackfriars hall, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Staff training conference.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, and LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Royal Mid-Surrey golf club, Old Deer Park, Richmond, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition for prizes from the two Societies. (Members only.)

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Clapham Common, at 2 p.m. Summer outing on Bluebell Railway to Sheffield Park.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dragon hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 4.30 p.m. Dr. J. B. Field (director, Clinical Research Unit, University of Pittsburg, United States) on "Insulin Resistance."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and WEST LONDON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Joint annual meeting. Also film "Oral Contraception in General Practice" (G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd.).

Thusday, May 13

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redhill hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Informal dance.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-CINE FAIR, Olympia, London, W.14. Until May 19.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Skills coach station, Wollaton Street, Nottingham, at 2.15 p.m. Visit to Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

Friday, May 14

FRANCO - BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS, Palace hotel, Torquay, Devon. Until May 17.

Courses and Conferences

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, School of pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, and Royal Free Hospital medical school, London, W.C.1. Summer school in spectroscopy organic (infra-red and nuclear magnetic resonance) and inorganic (with particular reference to infra-red). September 4-10, 1966. Further details available early in 1966.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

AMPICILLIN seems to pass more readily from blood to bronchial secretions in the presence of inflammation, according to workers at Brompton Hospital, London. They report on studies of antibiotic levels in the sputum, blood and saliva of twenty patients with chronic bronchitis, being treated with the drug. It is concluded that secretion of ampicillin into the sputum is an active process and that raising the blood level usually gives no corresponding rise in sputum concentration. The authors therefore suggest that in bactericidal therapy, the concentration in the sputum may fall below the bactericidal level before all infecting organisms have been killed. With bacteriostatic therapy, the initial concentration may suffice to inhibit the infecting organisms but may fall to a negligible level when the bronchial mucosa is no longer inflamed, so allowing the organisms to remain in the secretions unhampered by either antibiotic or polymorph. That hypothesis would explain how *H. influenzæ* can survive long periods of chemotherapy and cause relapse soon after it is stopped. The object of therapy, say the authors, must be to kill the organisms both in infected tissue and in the bronchial secretions which form a potential reservoir of infection. They therefore suggest that the highest possible concentration of antibiotic should be maintained during the period before inflammation has subsided. Clinical evaluation of intensive intramuscular therapy is now being carried out. (*Lancet*, May 1, p. 920.)

INVESTIGATIONS by workers at Maudsley Hospital, London, and the National Institute for Research in Dairying, have shown that Cheddar cheese often contains sufficient tyramine to provoke hypertension, but individual samples differ widely in tyramine content, thus providing one explanation for the observation that many patients eat cheese with impunity, despite treatment with monoamine-oxidase inhibitors. The same workers also report that the absorption of tyramine and histamine (both present in Marmite) from the intestine was facilitated after monoamine-oxidase inhibition. Their actions were also potentiated. (*Lancet*, May 1, pp. 938 and 941.)

A NICOTINIC acid-theophylline ester (complamin) has been found to produce brisk but transient fibrinolytic activity when injected or infused intravenously. Workers at Glasgow Royal Infirmary report that the compound, tested in the search for a non-enzymatic fibrinolytic agent, appears to have no place in the treatment of thrombo-embolic occlusive vascular disease because of its transient action, and the danger of it causing hypotension. (*B.M.J.*, May 1, p. 1149.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION. *Lancet*, May 1.

AMPICILLIN. Treatment of chronic bronchitis with. *Lancet*, May 1.

TYRAMINE in cheese related to hypertensive crises after monoamine-oxidase inhibition. *Lancet*, May 1.

YEAST EXTRACT. Effects of, after monoamine-oxidase inhibition. *Lancet*, May 1.

A "COLD METHOD" of feed preparation. *Lancet*, May 1.

COMPLAMIN, a nicotinic-acid/theophylline ester, as a fibrinolytic agent. Studies with. *Brit. med. J.*, May 1.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. Effect of, on calcium, phosphorus, and nitrogen balance in patients with Paget's disease. *Brit. med. J.*, May 1.

ETHOGLUCID. Experimental and clinical observations concerning the neurotoxicity of. *Brit. med. J.*, May 1.

INTRATHECAL PANCREATIC DORNASE. Toxicity of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 12.

SODIUM DIPHENYLHYDANTION reaction. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 12.

GAMMA-AM.NOBUTYRYL CHOLINE. Anti-convulsive action of. *Nature*, May 1.

A SECOND DOSE OF DRUG. Apparent potentiating effect of. *Nature*, May 1.

ANTISERUM to an antigen of low molecular weight. Preparation of. *Nature*, May 1.

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF FOOD. *Practitioner*, May.

POTENTIAL RESERPINE ANALOGUES. Derivatives of reduced isoquinolines and of meconine. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, May.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period May 16—22 PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer	5/150	2/80	4/120	3/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	2/60	6/180	2/60	2/60	4/120
Anadin	3/90	3/44	2/60	2/60	3/44	4/120	2/60	3/100	2/60	1/30	2/60	4/120	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	5/58	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Beecham's powders ...	3/29	3/29	3/29	3/29	—	2/14	—	3/29	3/29	—	2/30	2/30	—	3/45
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	3/21	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps ...	—	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	2/14	—	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—
Delrosa	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Farlene	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh-aire	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	2/14	3/21	—	3/21
Germolene	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	2/14	2/14	—	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	2/14	—	—
Go deodorant	3/60	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	—	2/45	2/45	2/45	—	—
Immac	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—
Imperial Leather toilet soap	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	—
Loxene shampoo	5/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/30	1/30	1/30	2/30	1/30	3/30	—
Milk of Magnesia	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	—	2/60
Moorland indigestion tablets	3/21	—	2/14	—	2/14	3/21	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—	—	—
Mum Rollette	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polaroid colour pack camera	3/105	3/105	3/105	2/75	—	2/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	—
Right Guard	7/315	7/315	7/315	8/360	7/315	8/360	6/270	6/270	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	—	—
Rimmel Beauty-on-a-Budget	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	1/15	2/30	4/60	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	—	—
SR tooth-paste	3/90	5/150	3/90	5/150	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	5/150	4/120	4/120	2/60	—	3/90
Setlers	1/15	2/80	1/15	2/80	2/80	2/30	1/15	2/80	—	2/30	—	—	—	—
Signal tooth-paste	6/180	4/120	2/60	7/210	5/150	3/90	2/60	5/150	5/150	7/210	5/150	4/120	—	6/180
Tame creme rinse	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitalis	—	3/97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	—	—

mulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1965

Chanel)								
spray		—		—		50	0	
(514 Gillette)								
tainless	5	29	3½	7	4	2	6	
		(20 pkts)		(20 pkts)				
'34 A&H)		22	0	—		2	9	
08 8W)								
† 2·5mgm								
	100	15	10ea	—		23	9	
	500	68	8ea	—		103	0	
(1052 Revlon) 0201								
		37	0	9	3	5	6	
0 Gnome)								
35mm								
I		—		—		204	0	
IA		—		—		263	7	
IIIA		—		—		666	0	
se for above		—		—		38	4	
I		—		—		198	3	
18		—		—		332	6	
mat I		—		—		519	6	
se for above		—		—		43	7	
lack and white								
120, 620, 127		—		—		3	9	
m cassette								
exp		—		—		7	5	
exp		—		—		5	7	
ight refill								
exp		—		—		5	7	
room refill								
exp		—		—		4	5	
id cassette								
exp		—		—		4	6	
netre lengths		—		—		11	7	
netre lengths		—		—		36	1	
eversal 8 mm								
and U27		—		—		23	7	
negative NC17								
film 120		—		—		10	6	
cassette								
exp		—		—		12	7	
exp		—		—		17	0	
reversal C18								
m cassette								
exp		—		—		31	9	
tor 300-M		—		—		690	8	
800-M		—		—		806	3	
0 Gnome) existing entries								
gyl (1136 WJ&C)								
s	45	69	0	17	3	9	2	
(179 BDH)								
ules 2 mils	25	131	3ea	32	9¾ea	—		
(23 Airwick)								
l floral mist		35	3	—		3	11	
time mist		35	3	—		3	11	
25 A5)								
mol soap		10	1	2	5½	1	4	
ing stick		10	1	2	5½	1	4	
nd sulphur soap		10	1	2	5½	1	4	
		18	4	4	5½	2	5	
(187 85)								
ps								
10% 14mils		45	0	—		5	8	
20% 14mils		46	0	—		5	9	
30% 14mils		47	0	—		5	11	
nt 2½%† 4gm		19	0	—		2	5	
6%† 4gm		19	0	—		2	5	
10%† 4gm		22	0	—		2	9	
179 BDH)								
ct lens								
ution 60mils		7	0ea	—		—		
nal (221 Camden)								
ositories†	10	48	0	12	0	7	0	
	100	25	0ea	6	3ea	43	9	
rsons (681 K)								
cream 1oz tin		6	0	1	6		10	
1½oz jar		8	0	2	0	1	2	
99 Henleys) existing entry								
99 Henleys)								
riefs								
x 34in		46	0	4	5	6	0	
x 38in		47	6	4	7	6	3	
x 40in		49	0	4	9	6	6	
x 44in		55	6	5	4	7	6	
ra (1364 HM5)								
tomy bag								
12 x 8in		13	6	—		—		
Alfonal (29 Alfonal)								
corn oil	1pt	33	7	—		3	6	
diabetic fruits								
Sorbitol sweetened								
	8oz	13	6	—		1	6	
Maizonnaise	7oz	27	0	—		3	0	
evaporated milk								
	6oz	38	5	—		1	0	
		(4 doz)						
fudge	8oz	27	0	—		3	0	
Algesal (894 Nicholas)								
	1½oz	30	0	7	6	4	5	
Algocratine (1336 WJ&C)								
sachets		42	0	10	6	5	7	
D **Alidine** (394 DF) ampoules 60mgm/2mils 100								
Alkadonna (228 Carlton)†								
gel	4oz	33	0	8	3	4	9	
tablets	dp 1000	45	0ea	—		—		
Alkadonna-P (228 Carlton) †s1s4A								
tablets	dp 1000	47	6ea	—		—		
Allpyral (1460 Dome)								
treatment set		117	0ea	—		156	0	
single vials								
10,000 p.n.u./mil		75	0ea	—		—		
Aloine Houde (1336 WJ&C)								
granules	60	52	0	13 10		6	10	
Alupent (1548) distributors 501 Geigy)								
solution 5% 7·5mils		5	0ea	—		7	6	
D solution 5% 10mils								
D **Andre Philippe** (48 AP)								
shampoo lacquer								
remover	4							
sun tan oil	23							
shampoo								
5oftaire sachet	7	3	4		10		6	
lacquer aerosol								
handbag spray	10	12	0	3	0	1	9	
D master and handbag								
unit	6	—		—		—		
Angel Face (256 CPL)								
lipstick flavoured		31	11	8	0	3	6	
D Angio-Conray 80 (971 P5M8)								
Aniferol (529 Gorney)								
dandruff remover		25	0	6	3	3	9	
Anifit (529 Gorney)								
oily hair corrective								
tube		25	0	6	3	1	10	
		(2 doz)		(2 doz)				
Anodesyn (147 8oots)								
ointment	25gm	27	4	6	10	4	0	
suppositories	12	27	4	6	10	4	0	
	72	140	0	35	0	20	5	
D **Anscochrome** (1343 DW) existing entries								
Anscochrome (1343 DW)								
film 200								
35mm	20 exp	—		—		32	10	
film 100								
35mm	20 exp	—		—		29	10	
35mm	12 exp	—		—		21	6	
film T/100								
35mm	12 exp	—		—		21	6	
film 50								
35mm	36 exp	—		—		37	9	
35mm	20 exp	—		—		25	11	
film rolls	120	—		—		19	11	
	127	—		—		19	0	
Ansun (50 APL)								
ointment		21	0	5	3	3	0	
suppositories		21	0	5	3	3	0	
D **Antipressan** (1320 W5P) tablets 25								
April Violets (1355 Yardley)								
bath salts		1920	57	0	14	3	8	4
bath salt tablets								
		1926	34	0	8	6	5	0
crystallised Cologne								
		1970	50	0	12	6	7	4
spray mist		1947	101	0	25	9	14	9
de luxe		1947L	115	0	28	9	16	9
talcum		1907	33	0	8	3	4	10
Arthripax (894 Nicholas)								
cream	1oz	27	0	6	9	4	0	
Arvynol (583 HP)								
capsules	250mgm							
†s48	100	13	8ea	—		20	6	
Aserbine (621 Horlicks)								
cream jar	100gm	12	0ea	3	0ea	21	0	
solution	500mils	15	0ea	3	8ea	26	2	
Asmapax (894 Nicholas)								
tablets †s4B	30	64	0	—		8	0	
	250	35	9ea	—		53	8	
Aspro (893 Nicholas)								
tablets	25	17	11	4	3	2	3	
Astral (333 Cupal) air fresheners								
car		16	0	—		1	9	
cedar block		24	6	—		2	9	
Astrem (1320 W5P)								
tablets†	8	11	6	—		1	6	
	24	26	9	—		3	6	
Atarax (583 HP)								
syrup 10mgm/5mils								
†s48	4oz	5	0ea	—		7	6	
tablets 10mgm								
†s4B	100	16	2ea	—		24	3	
24mgm								
†s4B	20	7	5ea	—		11	1½	
	100	33	1ea	—		49	7½	
D **Atensin** (1320 W5P) tablets 200								
Atensin (1320 W5P)								
tablets †s1s4A	50	60	0	—		7	6	
Atrixo (1164 55L)								
hand care tube	412	24	0	6	0	3	6	
Babycleen (539 GY)								
deodorant sachets								
	9	26	0	6		3	9	
Bain d'Or (597 HCL)								
dusting powder		51	0	12	10	7	6	
Barbidex (894 Nicholas)								
tablets †s1s4A	30	46	0	—		5	9	
	250	25	4ea	—		38	0	
Basque (682 KCL)								
continental suntan oil								
No. 1		34	4	8	7	5	0	
No. 2		51	6	12	0	7	6	
suntan oil aerosol		85	10	21	5	12	6	
mousse aerosol		85	10	21	5	12	6	
Baumol (394 DF) baby powder								
Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)								
eye liner cake		12	0	2	11	1	9	
nail strengthener		12	0	2	11	1	9	
shampoo greyaway		12	0	2	11	1	9	
eyelashes		22	0	—		2	9	
hair lacquer spray		18	10	4	7	2	9	
home perm kit		18	10	4	7	2	9	
lip glow pearly		18	10	4	7	2	9	
lipstick		18	10	4	7	2	9	
mascara roll-on		18	10	4	7	2	9	
D **Beauty on a Budget** (1063 Rimmel)								
face powder								
hair lacquer spray								
hair removing cream								
shampoo lanolin cream								
skin food								
spot clearing cream								
vitamin skin food								
Bellair (681K)								
hair lacquer spray		19	0	4	9	2	8	
refill		12	0	3	0	1	8	
refill sachet		9	0	2	3	1	3	
aerosol		34	0	8	6	4	8	
Belle Color (525 Golden)								
hair tint		44	8	11	2	6	6	
Benbows (506 Gerhardt)								
beauty bath		51	0	12	9	6	10	
D **Betnelan** (518 Glaxo) tablets 0·25mgm 30								
D **Betnesol** (518 Glaxo) retention enema 100 mils 7								
D suppositories 6								
Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo)								
cream T5	30gm	14	6	—		19	4	
ointment T5	30gm	14	6ea	—		19	4	
D **Betsolan** (518 Glaxo) existing entry								
Betsolan (518 Glaxo)								
cream tube T5								
	15gm	5	3ea	—		7	0	
eye/ear drops T5								
	5mils	5	0ea	—		6	8	
eye ointment T5								
	3gm	2	9ea	—		3	8	
injection vial T5								
	20mils	15	0ea	—		20	0	
	50mils	36	0ea	—		48	0	

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELLCOME brand

• SOLUBLE • LENTE • PROTAMINE ZINC • GLOBIN

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. *(The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.)* LONDON

ampoules TS 1mil	6	12	0ea	—		16	0
tablets 0·25mgm T5	200	20	0ea	—		26	8
	1000	90	0ea	—		120	0
Biogastrone (117 BPL)							
tablets	24	20	0ea	—		30	0
	100	75	0ea	—		112	6
Birley (874 GM&Co) delete tax column and insert tax paid							
Bisedia (1330 White)							
	4oz	7	0ea	—		—	
	8oz	13	0ea	—		—	
	16oz	24	0ea	—		—	
	80oz	108	0ea	—		—	
Bislumina (824 MCP)							
tablets	50	80	0	20	0	11	8
	250	28	4ea	7	1ea	49	7
D packs 12 & 30							
Blue Mink (1188 Steiner)							
perfume handbag size	44	6		11	1	6	6
Blue Velvet (1164 55L)							
hand lotion	264	12	7	3	2	1	10
	265	20	0	5	0	2	11
Boblets (646 El)							
coloured wool balls	4	0		—		1	9
Bodyfresh (1372 CCL) deodorant							
aerosol	56	0		13	4	8	9
spray bottle	32	0		7	7	4	11
Bond Street (1355 Yardley)							
perfume	2790	92	0	23	0	13	5
½oz	2792	206	0	51	6	30	0
1oz	2793	343	0	85	3	50	0
metered spray	2771	110	0	27	6	16	0
perfumed Cologne	2784	84	0	21	0	12	3
	2785	151	0	37	9	22	0
crystallised	2770	55	0	13	9	8	0
spray mist	2747	108	0	27	0	15	9
de luxe	2747	124	0	31	0	18	0
talcum	2707	48	0	12	0	7	0
B-Pas (1303Wander)							
calcium powders 3·5gm	100	41	5ea	—		62	1½
	500	194	9ea	—		292	1½
B-Pasinah (1303Wander)							
calcium powder 3·5gm	100	43	10ea	—		65	9
Breck (1509 C of GB)							
hair set mist	5oz	58	10	14	10	8	6
Breeze (756 Lever)							
soap toilet		48 (6 doz)	7	11 (6 doz)	10	11½	
bath		39 (3 doz)	1	9 (3 doz)	6	1	6½
new toilet		29 (3 doz)	7	7 (3 doz)	3	1	2
Bristow's (105 BTD)							
shampoo cream tube	33	6		8	4½	4	6
Brocillin (1393 BRL)							
capsules/tablets T5							
125mgm	20	12	0ea	—		18	0
	100	49	4ea	—		74	0
	500	232	0ea	—		348	0
250mgm	20	22	0ea	—		33	0
	100	96	8ea	—		145	0
	500	463	4ea	—		695	0
syrup 60mils	5	6ea		—		8	3
Bronchilator (97 Bayer) †s7							
measured-dose nebuliser							
with vial 10mils	14	0ea		—		21	0
refill 10mils	12	6ea		—		18	9
Bronchisan (1320 W5P)							
children's cough syrup†	2½oz	39	0	—		5	8
Bronnley (194 Bronnley)							
lemon soap guest	601/VJ	—		—		17	6
orange soap punnet	600/T3	—		—		6	0
Brovolin (859 Moore)							
cough syrup†	40oz	36	0ea	—		—	
Broxil (1393 BRL)							
syrup T5	60mils	11	0ea	—		16	6
capsules/tablets TS							
125mgm	20	12	0ea	—		18	0
	100	49	4ea	—		74	0
	500	232	0ea	—		348	0
250mgm	20	22	0ea	—		33	0
	100	96	8ea	—		145	0
	500	463	4ea	—		694	0
Brunitex (113 5&B)							
shampoo liquid or medicated sachet	5	5		1	4		9
bottle	17	0		4	3	2	3
Brush'n Blush (1372 CCL)							
make-up	70	0		17	1	10	6
D Bu-To (128 Biometica) existing packs							
Bu-To (128 Biometica)							
hair remover small	20	0		5	0	2	11
large	30	8		7	8	4	6
Buzz off (250 Chelspa)							
cream	20	3		5	1	3	0
liquid	13	9		3	5	2	3
Cabochard (Gres) (1402 Buser)							
bath oil		—		—		57	6
perfume	¼oz	—		—		39	6
	⅓oz	—		—		48	0
	½oz	—		—		72	0
	1oz	—		—		115	0
	2oz	—		—		178	6
atomiser	A57	—		—		65	0
refill	RA57	—		—		35	0
atomiser	AT1090	—		—		125	0
refill	RAT1090	—		—		65	0
toilet water	2oz	—		—		39	6
	4oz	—		—		65	0
	8oz	—		—		97	0
	16oz	—		—		178	6
Cadum (280 CP)							
soap toilet		97 (1gross)	8	24 (1gross)	5	11½	
bath		157 (1gross)	0	39 (1gross)	3	1	6½
Calmitol (621 Horlicks) †s4B							
ointment tube 40gm	32	0		8	0	4	8
Calsalettes (1244 TLOC)							
granules	40	12	9	3	2½	1	9
	200	50	7½	12	8	6	9
tablets	20	12	9	3	2½	1	9
	100	50	7½	12	8	6	9
C.A.M. (1091 Rybar)							
	4oz	30	0	7	6	4	4½
D **Camco** (221 Camden) tablets							
Camcolit (221 Camden)							
tablets	100	66	0	16	6	8	8½
	1000	36	6ea	9	1½ea	57	9½
D Caperns (1175 5PL) existing entries							
Caperns (1175 5PL)							
Avisand		9	0	—		1	0
		9 (½ doz)	0	—		2	0
bird sand		7	6	—		10	
budgie grit		7	6	—		10	
budgie seed (Golden Life)		29 (3 doz)	7	—		1	1
		18	3	—		2	0
canary mixture		29 (3 doz)	3	—		1	1
		18	0	—		2	0
finch and mule mix.		29 (3 doz)	3	—		1	1
fish food		15 (3 doz)	9	—		7	
millet sprays		27 (3 doz)	0	—		1	0
parrot food		18	0	—		2	0
Tydisan small, med., large		12	0	—		1	4
Capricci (Nina Ricci) (1402 Buser)							
perfume	¼oz	—		—		46	0
	⅓oz	—		—		57	6
	½oz	—		—		84	0
	1oz	—		—		132	6
	2oz	—		—		189	0
de luxe		—		—		252	0
atomiser handbag		—		—		65	0
refill		—		—		36	6
de luxe		—		—		98	0
refill		—		—		64	6
toilet water	2oz	—		—		36	0
	4oz	—		—		58	0
	8oz	—		—		94	0
	½litre	—		—		157	6
Helice for men	2oz	—		—		36	6
	4oz	—		—		54	0
	8oz	—		—		100	0
Cardiacap (291 Consolidated)							
capsules	30	7	6ea	—		—	
Cardiacap-A (291 Consolidated)							
capsules	30	9	0ea	—		—	
Carnate (365 Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&A)							
nail polish conditioner		30	10	7	9	4	6
Carnation (339 CG)							
bunion rings		14	0	—		1	9
chiropody felt		12	0	—		1	6
corn rings		12	0	—		1	6
foot powder		20	0	5	0	2	11
Casilan (518 Glaxo)							
	8oz	58	6	—		6	6
	40oz	21	9ea	—		29	0
Cellaforte (243 CML)							
tablets	120	20 (tax pd)	0ea	—		30	0
	240	36 (tax pd)	8ea	—		55	0
Cellostimulin (243 CML)							
skin cream 45gm		20 (tax pd)	0ea	—		30	0
Cetrimax (1232 T&R)							
antiseptic cream tube		18	0	—		2	3
Chantilly (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)							
parfum de toilette							
atomiser	135·25	—		—		35	0
perfume	105·84	—		—		27	6
	105·45	—		—		57	9
	105·46	—		—		92	0
purse diffuseur	105·92	—		—		40	0
refill	105·93	—		—		27	6
talcum powder	149·18	—		—		7	0
Chevalier (1464 D'Orsay)							
deodorant stick	250	5	10ea	1	6ea	11	0
eau de Cologne							
2oz	1821	10	0ea	2	5ea	18	6
4oz	1822	16	0ea	3	11ea	30	0
8oz	1823	25	6ea	6	3ea	47	6
16oz	1824	42	6ea	10	4ea	79	6
atomiser							
5½oz	1850A	27	0ea	6	7ea		
soap,							
hand (3)	1829A	9	0ea	2	2ea		
bath (3)	1829B	15	6ea	3	10ea		
sets	1831C	27	3ea	6	8ea		
	1830C	21	3ea	5	3ea		
Chloro-yeast (1198 5IC)							
tablets		18	6	4	6		
		29	6	7	4		
Citanest (68 AH) †s4B							
vials 4% 25 mils	1	4	6ea	—			
Codis (1037 Reckitt) †							
	200	120	0	29	3		
Coeur Joie (Nina Ricci) (1402 Buser)							
foam bath essence		—		—			
perfume	¼oz	—		—			
	⅓oz	—		—			
	½oz	—		—			
	1oz	—		—			
	2oz	—		—			
de luxe		—		—			
atomiser	¼oz	—		—			
refill		—		—			
atomiser	2oz	—		—			
refill		—		—			
toilet water	2oz	—		—			
	4oz	—		—			
	8oz	—		—			
	16oz	—		—			
D **Cojene** (1530 Fisons) tablets 6, 250 and 1,000.							
Colomycin (972 Pharmax) injection 500,000 units T5	10	64	9ea	—			
Coloplast (1364 HM5) colostomy bags							
8 x 5in	10	5	0ea	—			
8 x 5½in	10	6	0ea	—			
10 x 6½in	10	9	0ea	—			
12 x 4in	10	6	0ea	—			
12 x 5in	10	7	0ea	—			
Complan (518 Glaxo)							
	1lb	48	0	—			
D **Conprin** (292 C) sachets							
D **Conray** 60 (971 P5MB)							
Conray 280 (971 P5MB)							
ampoules 20 mils	1	8	0ea	—			
	10	68	0ea	—			
bottle 50mils	1	16	8ea	—			
Conray 420 (971 P5MB)							
ampoules 20 mils	1	10	4ea	—			
	10	88	4ea	—			
bottle 50 mils	1	21	4ea	—			
Conray 480 (971 P5MB)							
ampoules 20mils	1	16	0ea	—			
	10	134	8ea	—			
Contempera (1052 Revlon)							
regular or dry skin	60	6		15	1½		
Contrexeville-Pavillon (653 I&R)							
		35	7	5	1		
D **Cooltan** (682 KCL) existing entries							
Cooltan (682 KCL)							
sun bronzing oil		20	8	5	2		
suntan cream No. 1		17	2	4	3		
No. 2		27	4	6	10		
No. 3		34	4	8	7		
jar		20	8	5	2		
lotion		34	4	8	7		
oil aerosol		51	6	12	10		
Cool Mist deodorant		20	8	5	2		
D **Coppatan** (682 KCL) existing entries							
Coppatan (682 KCL)							
5ea and 5ki suntan							
cream		19	0	4	9		
oil		24	0	6	0		
foam aerosol		53	3	13	4		
Coreine (1336 WJ&C)							
flakes		85	0	21	3		
granules		85	0	21	3		
Coronette (563 Hampshire)							
hair lacquer refill		11	3	2	9½		
hair styling spray refill		11	3	2	9½		
Correna (1544 Corre) sunglasses							
5G.41		36	0	—			
5G.115		40	0	—			
5G.20		55	4	—			
5G.22		60	0	—			
5G.19; 107		63	4	—			
5G.18		68	0	—			
5G.2; 32; 108		100	0	—			
5G.38; 40; 42		108	0	—			
5G.3; 35		116	0	—			
5G.37; 39		120	0	—			
5G.4		126	0	—			
5G.55; 114		132	0	—			
5G.8; 9; 52; 53; 106		140	0	—			
5G.45		148	0	—			
5G.25; 49; 50		156	0	—			
5G.48		160	0	—			
5G.10; 11; 46; 54; 102; 112		180	0	—			
5G.24; 27; 28; 30; 33; 36; 51; 113		16	8ea	—			
5G.12; 13; 14		18	0ea	—			
5G.6; 34		18	4ea	—			
5G.17; 47; 80; 84		20	0ea	—			
5G.73; 78		21	8ea	—			
5G.43; 44		23	4ea	—			

		25	0ea	—	37	6
56; 60; 61;						
3		26	4ea	—	39	6
64; 71; 72;						
7; 82; 87		28	0ea	—	42	0
7; 88; 104		30	0ea	—	45	0
9; 70		33	4ea	—	50	0
89; 110;						
		36	8ea	—	55	0
		42	0ea	—	63	0
s		84	0	—	10	6
s cases		28	0	—	3	6
69 Pfizer) T5						
rticular injection						
gm/mil 5mils		63	0	—	7	10½
0·5% 20mils		48	0	—	6	0
1·0% 20mils		72	0	—	9	0
lmic ointment						
6	3gm	42	0	—	5	3
	1oz	96	0	—	12	0
00mgm		168	0	—	21	0
ointment non-greasy						
5%	15gm	42	0	—	5	3
0%	5gm	33	0	—	4	1½
	15gm	60	0	—	7	6
	50gm	13	3ea	—	19	10½
5%	5gm	54	0	—	6	9
	15gm	120	0	—	15	0
	50gm	29	0ea	—	43	6
sy 1%	5gm	33	0	—	4	1½
	15gm	60	0	—	7	6
2·5%	5gm	54	0	—	6	9
	15gm	120	0	—	15	0
l (187 B5)						
†s4B	3gm	69	0	—	8	8
e (1534 Corvette)						
hairdressing 394						
Salome (1372 CCL)						
Salome (299 CV)						
n (1320 W5P)						
sion	80oz	127	4ea	31 10ea	222	10
s	100	29	2ea	7 3½ea	51	1
	500	138	0ea	34 6ea	241	6
l Coty)						
k						
ew Fresh"		37	9	9 2	5	6
(208 8W)						
vaccine						
nils		14	3ea	—	19	0
Way						
5teiner)		65	0	16 3	9	6
gin (1320 W5P)						
	1½oz	24	0	6 0	3	6
	2oz	40	0	10 0	5	6
	1lb	23	4ea	5 10ea	39	8
33 Cupal) cherry bark cough syrup†						
cream		22	6	5 1	2	11
bite cream		20	0	4 6	2	6
e Foulon (1336 WJ&C) †						
		50	48 0	10 0	6	4
(338 Cussons)						
al Leather						
	2081	14	3	3 4½	1	10
	2098	9	1	2 2	1	2
	2080	22	0	5 2¾	2	10
-shave lotion						
	5303	13	7	3 2¾	2	0
d brilliantine						
	5301	11	10	2 9¾	1	9
brilliantine						
	5489	11	10	2 9¾	1	9
ir Lady						
um	4717	13	7	3 4¾	2	0
g stick	2067	16	3	3 10¼	2	3
ll	2202	9	11	2 4½	1	5
a (993 PD&C) (distributors 885 N&P)						
	3oz 2050/1	10	5	2 7½	1	4
s (1152 5K)						
		11	0	2 9	1	6
(Rigaud (47 Anestan))						
es perfume						
	0271	13	6ea	3 4½ea	27	0
perfume						
ay	0221	33	0ea	8 3ea	66	0
efill	0231	20	0ea	5 0ea	40	0
dle	0251	71	0ea	17 9ea	142	0
efill	0261	60	0ea	15 0ea	120	0
rin (1530 Fisons)						
s	250	—		—	—	
(Rigaud (47 Anestan))						
es perfume						
	0272	13	6ea	3 4½ea	27	0
perfume						
ay	0222	33	0ea	8 3ea	66	0
efill	0232	20	0ea	5 0ea	40	0
dle	0252	71	0ea	17 9ea	142	0
efill	0262	60	0ea	15 0ea	120	0
(347 Dalmas)						
rheumatic						
atment		47	7	11 11	6	11
(696 Pfizer)						
s 5mgm	100	22	0ea	5 6ea	38	6
72 CCL)						
finger nails		84	0	—	10	6
358 D&5)						
tioner						
t)	4oz	20	0	—	2	6
	1lb	60	0	—	7	6
poo (vet)		24	0	6 10	3	6
7 DCL) yeast tablets 50						

Deanase (291 Consolidated)						
250,000 unit vial	4	40	0ea	—	—	
Deanase D.C. (291 Consolidated)						
tablets	16	10	0ea	—	—	
Decilderm (394 DF)						
D ointment	25gm					
Delimon (291 Consolidated)						
tablets	12	5	0ea	1 3ea	—	
	200	60	0ea	15 0ea	—	
Del Sol (121 Bibby)						
olive oil	5oz	21	6	—	2	3
Dentu-Creme (1178 5tafford)						
denture toothpaste	14	0		3 6	2	0
Deprol (1441 Wallace)						
D tablets	50					
Derbac (1070 Windsor)						
comb	2815	37	6	9 1½	4	9
liquid	2811	15	11	3 10½	2	3
medicated						
shampoo	2835	17	7	4 3½	2	6
soap	2810	10	0	2 5	1	4
Deschiens (1336 WJ&C)						
syrup		132	0	33 0	17	5
Desert Flower (1131 5hulton)						
perfume	1746	68	6	16 8	10	6
	1745	68	6	16 8	10	6
Dettol (1037 Reckitt)						
D surgical	4oz					
D antiseptic cream tube						
D obstetric cream tube						
Diabinese (583 HP)						
tablets						
100mgm†s4B	100	18	11ea	—	28	4½
	500	82	3ea	—	123	4½
250mgm †s48	100	41	6ea	—	62	3
	500	195	4ea	—	293	0
Diecac (328 CCC)						
injection (vet)						
100mils		—		—	40	0
Di-Fly (671 Jeyes)						
flykiller aerosol		38	6	—	4	3
D Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate (518 Glaxo)						
D Diltron (174 8A)						
Diltron (1216 TCPL)						
D **Dimycin** (518 Glaxo)						
stabilised injection 3 mils		10				
Dip (893 Nicholas)		20	3	—	2	3
Dixor (379 Dixor)						
overnight cream		24	0	6 0	3	6
Donnagel P.G. (1071 Robins)†						
suspension	6oz	82	0	20 6	10	3
Dopo-Plus (1261 UCAL)						
aerosol		33	6	—	3	9
Dramamine (1121 5earle)						
tablets 50mgm †s7						
		36	7	2ea	—	10 9
		100	18	6ea	—	27 9
		500	88	10ea	—	133 3
		1000	172	10ea	—	259 3
Dubarry (721 LC)						
satin soap toilet		6	0	1 6		9
bath		10	0	2 6	1	3
hand lotion		20	8	5 2	3	0
soap (8ewitch, 5pring Morning, Autumn Fern)						
toilet		7	4	1 10		11
bath		11	8	2 11	1	5½
talcum (8ewitch, 5pring Morning, Autumn Fern)		20	8	5 2	3	0
Durabolin (917 Organon) †s4B						
Orgaject syringe						
50mgm/mil	1	14	0ea	—	21	0
	3	40	0ea	—	60	0
	25	321	6ea	—	482	3
Earex (402 Earex)						
anti noise ear plugs		27	0	—	3	6
swim plugs		27	0	—	3	6
Efcortelan (518 Glaxo)						
soluble, 1 vial with 2 mils water for injection T5		6	9ea	—	9	0
D lotion with neomycin ½% 20 mils						
Effico (972 Pharmax)						
D Effico (466 FF)						
Elastoplast (1155 5&N)						
bandage	1004	76	0	—	8	10
Elizabeth James (1537 Dirkham)						
8aker 8oy bath caps						
	7205	63	9	6 4½	8	6
	7211	86	0	8 7	11	6
	7215	71	0	7 1	9	6
8ouffant styled	7168	44	0	4 5	5	11
	7171	51	6	5 1½	6	11
	7175	82	0	8 2	10	11
	7176	82	0	8 2	10	11
	7198	63	9	6 4½	8	6
	7210	71	0	7 1	9	6
close fitting	7193	36	6	3 6½	4	11
shampoo capes	7178	86	0	8 7	11	6
	7179	86	0	8 7	11	6
	7194	66	6	6 8	8	11
	7200	86	0	8 7	11	6
Emge (49 AF)						
tablets		40	61 0	15 3	8	1
Emplets (938 PD)						
ferrous sulphate						
gr 5		100	32 0	—	4	0
sodium chloride						
gr 15½		100	52 0	—	6	6
Endocil (917 Organon)						
day-care		48	0	12 0	7	0

Energen (421 Energen)						
flour	3lb	42	11	—	4	4
rolls	large	27	2½	—	2	9
rye crispbread		17	4	—	1	9
wheat crispbread		17	4	—	1	9
Englate (894 Nicholas)						
syrup	8oz	76	0	—	9	6
tablets	50	89	0	—	11	2
	500	57	8ea	—	86	6
Entair-A (179 8DH)						
capsules†	30	11	3ea	2 9¾ea	19	8
Enteromide (291 Consolidated)						
tablets	25	6	0ea	—	—	
	200	35	10ea	—	—	
Epsikapron (678 Kabi)						
granules 50% 100gm		26	4½ea	—	39	7
injection 0·1gm/mil						
50mils		7	2½ea	—	10	10
syrup 0·2gm/mil						
250mils		26	4½ea	—	39	7
Equivert (969 Pfizer)						
tablets s7	100	26	6ea	—	39	9
Etiquette Bleue (1464 D'Orsay)						
eau de Cologne	1001	8	9ea	2 2ea	16	6
	1002	14	6ea	3 7ea	27	0
	1003	22	6ea	5 6ea	42	0
	1004	43	0ea	10 6ea	80	0
	1005	78	0ea	19 0ea	145	0
atomiser	1050A	26	6ea	6 5ea	49	6
Euvalerol M (34 A&H)						
D Evereve (Rigaud (317 C5))						
Eve Reve (Rigaud (47 Anestan))						
bath salts & perfume		14	6ea	3 10ea	25	0
perfume ¼oz	3010	9	9ea	2 5ea	19	6
½oz	3011	19	9ea	4 11ea	39	6
¾oz	3012	36	0ea	9 0ea	72	0
1oz	3013	50	0ea	12 6ea	100	0
de luxe ¼oz	3002	47	6ea	11 10½ea	95	0
1oz	3003	66	0ea	16 6ea	132	0
super de luxe						
	3007	156	0ea	39 0ea	312	0
spray ⅓oz	3021	18	0ea	4 6ea	36	0
refill ⅓oz	3031	12	0ea	3 0ea	24	0
toilet water						
2oz	3314	19	0ea	4 9ea	38	0
4oz	3315	30	0ea	7 6ea	60	0
8oz	3316	54	0ea	13 6ea	108	0
32oz	3318	260	0ea	65 0ea	520	0
spray 3oz	3320	39	0ea	9 9ea	78	0
refill 3oz	3330	23	6ea	8 4½ea	47	0
Evian-Cachet (653 I&R)		35	7	5 1	4	2
Evidorm (97 8ayer)						
tablets†s1s4A	50	8	3ea	—	12	4
Eyemakers a la Carte (1052 Revlon)						
8row 8eautiful 5116		117	6	29 4½	17	6
brush-on mascara		94	0	23 6	14	0
refills		60	6	15 1½	9	0
cake mascara		52	0	13 0	7	9
refills		30	3	7 6½	4	6
eye-liner pencil		50	6	12 7½	7	6
eye-shadow stick		63	9	15 11	9	6
liquid eyeliner		63	9	15 11	9	6
frosted		97	6	24 4½	14	6
roll-on mascara		90	9	22 8	13	6
refills		60	6	15 1½	9	0
D **Eyesules** (394 DF)						
Eyetone (1261 UCAL)						
eye-bath pack		22	6	4 8	3	6
lotion		18	6	4 8	3	0
Fabahistin (452 F8A)						
suspension †s7	4oz	60	0	—	7	6
Face to Face (1188 5teiner)						
		65	0	16 3	9	6
D Fair Deal (976 P5&T) fluoride tooth paste						
Fair Play (976 P5&T)						
fluoride tooth paste		17	2	4 3½	2	4
		25	8	6 5	1	6
Fairlie (672 Johnson)						
cotton wool	1oz	6	4	—		9
	2oz	9	11	—	1	2
	4oz	16	8	—	1	11
	8oz	28	6	—	3	2
	16oz	51	6	—	5	9
Fantastique (1464 D'Orsay)						
parfum de toilette						
2oz	601	11	3ea	2 9ea	21	0
4oz	602	19	0ea	4 9ea	35	6
8oz	603	30	9ea	7 5ea	57	6
16oz	604	48	0ea	11 8ea	89	6
perfume						
¼oz	95	11	3ea	2 9ea	21	0
½oz	90	17	0ea	4 2ea	35	6
¼oz	530G	20	0ea	4 10ea	37	6
½oz	530H	30	0ea	7 3ea	56	0
1oz	530	49	6ea	12 1ea	92	6
2oz	530A	90	0ea	21 11ea	168	0
4oz	530B	153	0ea	37 4ea	285	0
presentation packs						
¼oz	022G	26	9ea	6 6ea	50	0
½oz	022H	41	6ea	10 1ea	77	6
1oz	022	73	6ea	17 11ea	137	6
2oz	022A	105	0ea	25 7ea	195	0
Farex (518 Glaxo)						
rice cereal	6oz	14	5	—	1	6
Feravol-F (228 Carlton)						
tablets	250	14	6ea	—	—	

Ferrocap (291 Consolidated)
capsules 20 4 6ea — —

Fete (852 Molyneux)
eau de toilette
1oz 2560 10 6ea 2 7ea 18 6
2oz 2561 17 4ea 4 3ea 30 0
3½oz 2562 25 4ea 6 2ea 44 0
7oz 2563 39 9ea 9 8ea 69 0
16oz 2564 75 8ea 18 5ea 132 0

Fields (462 Field)
shave stick 6 11 1 8 11
toilet soap 9 3 2 2 1 3

Fille d'Eve (Nina Ricci) (1405 Buser)
foam bath essence — — 37 6
perfume ¼oz — — 36 6
⅛oz — — 47 6
½oz — — 63 0
1oz — — 100 0
2oz — — 172 0
de luxe — — 126 0
toilet water 2oz — — 28 6
4oz — — 45 6
8oz — — 73 6
16oz — — 115 6

Filon (1320 W5P)
tablets †s4B 100 23 4ea — 35 0
500 110 3ea — 165 5

Fiona (164 Brandt) eyelashes
D gossamer standard and trimmed

Flair (1355 Yardley)
bath oil 4866 93 0 23 3 13 7
Cologne 4884 84 0 21 0 12 3
4885 151 0 37 9 22 0
crystallised 4870 55 0 13 9 8 0
foam bath 4869 98 0 24 6 14 4
perfume 4890 92 0 23 0 13 5
¼oz 4892 206 0 51 6 30 0
1oz 4893 343 0 85 3 50 0
metered spray
4871 110 0 27 6 16 0
spray mist 4847 108 0 27 0 15 9
de luxe 4847L 124 0 31 0 18 0
talcum 4807 48 0 12 0 7 0

Flatterie (Houbigant (1 Abbey))
parfum de toilette
atomiser 136.25 — — 35 0
perfume 106.84 — — 27 6
106.35 — — 57 9
106.36 — — 92 0
106.37 — — 140 0
purse diffuseur
106.92 — — 40 0
refill 106.93 — — 27 6
talcum 149.19 — — 7 0

Flavelix (972 Pharmax)
D **Flavelix** (466 FF)

Fletcher's (972 Pharmax)
D **Fletcher's** (466 FF)

Fletcher's Castoria (1540 Tracey)
syrup 48 0 12 0 6 11

Flit (427 Esso) (distributors 1006 PI)
aerosols
flykiller popular 33 3 — 3 9
woodworm 42 3 — 4 9

Floret (1037 Reckitt)
D mothproofer aerosol

Focus (1242 Toni)
hair spray 47 8 11 11 6 9
shampoo sachet 3 6¼ 10¼ 6

Folcovin (1091 Rybar)†
4oz 36 0 — 4 6

Forty Plus (1261 UCAL)
tonic 20 0 5 0 2 11
33 6 8 4½ 4 9

Fosfor (291 Consolidated)
injection 10mils 5 10 0ea — —
10mils 50 73 9ea — —

Fougere Royale (Houbigant (1 Abbey))
soap (3) 341.26 — — 18 0

Freesia (1355 Yardley)
bath salt tablets
1826 34 0 8 6 5 0
crystallised Cologne
1870 50 0 12 6 7 4
hair oil 1834 31 0 7 9 4 6
perfume 1890 75 0 18 9 11 0
spray mist 1847 101 0 25 6 14 9
de luxe 1847L 115 0 28 9 16 9
talcum 1808 33 0 8 3 4 10
1808L 48 0 12 0 7 0
plastic 1807 33 0 8 3 4 10

Fucidin (747 Leo)
ointment 10gm 6 0ea — 8 0
25gm 13 0ea — 17 4

Gin Fizz (Lubin (1 Abbey))
eau de toilette 599 — — 24 6
689 — — 16 9
690 — — 29 9
atomiser 600 — — 33 3
perfume 639 — — 19 3
649 — — 35 0
650 — — 56 0
651 — — 91 0
652 — — 131 3
soap (3) 616 — — 20 0
talcum 836 — — 7 0

Glen (1546 Sheranel) aerosols
air freshener 8oz 25 0 — 2 11
fly killer 8oz 25 0 — 2 11

Glo-ahead (1188 Steiner)
hair conditioner 32 6 8 1 4 9
8oz 32 8 8 2 4 9

D **Glyco Thymoline** (261 Christy) 6oz

Gnome (520 Gnome)
projectors
Classic 741 — — 259 6
749 — — 335 0
743 — — 418 0
746 — — 299 6
745 — — 397 0
744 — — 759 6
Auto 756 — — 577 6
Litemaster I 733 — — 472 0
II 734 — — 632 6
III 735 — — 677 6
IV 736 — — 797 6

Go (994 P&M)
after bath freshener
7755 85 9 21 5 12 6
roll-on refill 7754 24 0 6 0 3 6
talcum powder
7756 37 8 9 5 5 6

Golden Babe (1164 S5L)
Bouncer baby pants — — 1 9

Gonadotraphon (930 P&B) †s4B
5000iu 5 40 8ea — 61 0

Gossamer (164 Brandt)
eyelashes trimmed 60 0 — 7 6

Goya (532 Goya)
deodorant dry
refill 18 11 4 9 2 9
magic moisture 51 7 12 11 7 6
Brush and Glow 122 87 9 21 11 12 9
lipshimmer 44 8 10 10¾ 6 6

D **Goya** (532 Goya)
Cedar Wood
gel after-shave 135
shave cream lather 139
Golden Girl
lipstick luxury 103

Grossmith's (544 Grossmith)
lily of the valley bath
crystals 809/909 44 6 11 1½ 6 6

Guerlain (548 Guerlain)
crystal vison — — 12 6

Guerlain (548 Guerlain) Habit Rouge
aftershave bottle — — 29 0
travel flask — — 21 0
eau de Cologne bottle — — 43 0
travel spray — — 36 0
hair lacquer — — 26 6
shave cream lather — — 11 6
brushless — — 11 6
soap toilet — — 7 6
bath — — 13 0

Gustines Lithines (1336 WJ&C)
76 0 19 0 11 1

Haemostop (291 Consolidated)
injection 2mils 6 24 0ea 6 0ea —

Haliborange (34 A&H)
tablets 25 30 0 — 3 9
100 92 0 — 11 6

Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)
base de poudre jaspée — — 25 0

Haze (1037 Reckitt)
giant size 51 5½ — 5 11
D size B — — —

H.E.B. (589 HEB)
burn cream 3oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
8oz 54 0 13 6 7 10
24oz 96 0 24 0 14 0
48oz 15 0ea 3 9ea —
lac 8oz 39 0 9 9 5 8
20oz 90 0 22 6 13 1
40oz 14 2ea 3 6½ea 24 9
80oz 23 9ea 5 11ea —
normal 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —
parisepsin emulsion
8oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
20oz 98 0 25 0 14 7
40oz 15 6ea 3 0ea —
80oz 27 9ea 6 11ea —
simplex 2½oz 32 0 — —
10oz 112 0 — —
22oz 14 3ea — —
36oz 22 0ea — —
solventproof 3oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
8oz 54 0 13 6 7 10
24oz 96 0 24 0 14 0
48oz 15 0ea 3 9ea —
"V" 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —
waterproof 8oz 69 0 17 6 10 1
24oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
48oz 22 0ea 5 11ea —
7lb 45 0ea 11 3ea —

Hedges (590 Hedges)
L.260 snuff 18 7 — 1 10
39 4 — 3 10
74 2 — 7 1

Heinz (593 Heinz) strained foods
apricots and apples can
5oz 17 8 — (2 doz)

Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)
Scimitar long-lash — —
refill — —

Hepacort Plus (799 MP)
suppositories 6 5 4 —

D **Hepacort Plus** (799 MP) suppositories 8

Hepanemin (1320 W5P)
forte vial 10mils 72 0 18 0
ampoules 2mils 6 105 0 26 3

D **Hexa-Betalin** (413 Lilly) 5mils

Hexital (922 Ortho) †s1s4A
tablets 500 29 4ea —

Hi and Dri (1052 Revlon)
roll-on deodorant 55 6 13 10½

Hi-Lift (422 EGC) (distributors 1318 KWM)
tablets 60 16 9 —
150 37 9 —
350 63 0 —

Hilkinson (606 Hill)
binoculars 8 x 30 — —
8 x 40 — —
7 x 50 — —
10 x 50 — —
12 x 50 — —
16 x 50 — —
20 x 60 — —

Histantin (208 BW)
tablets 50 mgm†s7
100 16 0ea —
500 70 8ea —

Hi-White (1070 Windsor) soap
family pack 5050 180 0gross —

Hobson's (611 JH&S)
black beer minor 55 8 8 4 (4 doz) (4 doz)
½bott 67 10 10 2 (2 doz) (2 doz)
bott 60 0 9 0

Idole (Lubin (1 Abbey))
eau de toilette 859 — —
860 — —
861 — —
862 — —

Immac (655 ICC)
hair removing cream
sachet 10 10 2 8½

Imprudence (1350 Worth)
perfume 1oz — —

Indocid (837 MSD) †s4B
capsules 30 15 0ea —
100 42 0ea —
500 205 0ea —

Inecto (1028 Rapidol)
milk bleach 37 9 9 6

In Love (1376 Hartnell)
bath dusting
powder HL7 91 0 22 9
bath cubes HL17 34 0 8 6
hand lotion HL33 42 6 10 7½
perfume HL1 48 0 12 0
HL5 137 0 34 3
talcum HL9 44 6 11 1½
cream
perfume HL47 72 0 18 0
perfume
spray HL6 106 0 26 6

D **In Love** (1376 Hartnell) soap guest HL8V

Inter-Dens (1457 PP Ltd)
27 0 6 9

Intimate (1052 Revlon)
dusting powder 191 6 47 10½
eau de toilette 112 6 28 1½
161 3 40 4
spray 141 0 35 9
hand and body
lotion 57 0 14 3
77 3 19 3
perfume ¼oz 17 4ea 4 4ea
½oz 26 0½ea 6 6ea
soap 100 9 25 2
spray mist 218 6 54 1½
talcum 80 9 20 2

Intoxication (1464 D'Orsay)
parfum de toilette
2oz 601 11 3ea 2 9ea
4oz 602 19 0ea 4 9ea
8oz 603 30 9ea 7 5ea
16oz 604 48 0ea 11 8ea
perfume ¼oz 95 11 3ea 2 9ea
¼oz 90 17 0ea 4 2ea
¼oz 530G 20 0ea 4 10ea
½oz 530H 30 0ea 7 3ea
1oz 530 49 6ea 12 1ea
2oz 530A 90 0ea 21 11ea
4oz 530B 153 0ea 37 4ea
presentation packs
¼oz 022G 26 9ea 6 6ea
½oz 022H 41 6ea 10 1ea
1oz 022 73 6ea 17 11ea
2oz 022A 105 0ea 25 7ea

Isomat-Rapid (16 Agfa)
camera — —
e.r. case — —

Jackson's (662 EJ)
barley sugar
drops 4oz 11 6 1 7
glucose mints 4oz 11 6 1 7

lt				
4oz	11 6	1 7	1 6	
ults 4oz	11 6	1 7	1 6	
ght† 1oz	15 0	3 7	2 3	
ismuth				
sia 50	13 8	3 3	—	
creds 2oz	15 0	3 7	2 3	
2oz	15 0	3 7	2 3	
4oz	11 6	1 7	1 6	
ermint 2oz	13 8	1 11	1 10	
r 2oz	13 8	—	1 8	
th 1oz	7 0	—	1 0	
Ex-lax) antacid mints				
1 Jeyes) 8oz	13 9	—	1 8	
(674 JEP)				
sterile single-use				
8×50	133 4	—	20 10	
h needle				
6×50	150 0	—	30 10	
8×25	100 0	—	14 7	
h needle				
8×25	133 4	—	19 7	
sterile single use				
100	18 8ea	—	23 0	
Jackel) pine needle				
1 bath	43 9	10 11	1 6	
	(4½ doz)	(4½ doz)		
9 bath	61 6	15 4½	11	
30 bath	198 0	49 6	29 6	
th 1 bath	33 9	8 5	1 11	
4 bath	48 0	12 0	6 11	
15 bath	120 0	30 0	17 6	
Toulson)				
5 Saville)				
21	30 10	7 8½	4 6	
22	51 4	12 10	7 6	
n (221 Camden)				
nt 120gm	28 0	7 0	4 1	
1lb	20 0ea	5 0ea	35 0	
x (171 BLL) T5				
nt 5gm	5 10ea	—	8 9	
15gm	14 4ea	—	21 6	
(171 BLL) T5				
s 30	52 4ea	—	78 6	
100	172 0ea	—	258 0	
413 Lilly)				
Court (682 KCL)				
youth cream				
	27 4	6 10	4 0	
	48 0	12 0	7 0	
3)	37 6	9 4	5 3	
Court (682 KCL)				
ng cream, night cream, rose petal rouge, tonic				
l (171 BLL) T5				
sion 4oz	17 6ea	4 4½ea	30 7½	
16oz	65 0ea	16 3ea	113 9	
Durulea (68 AH)				
30	8 9ea	—	13 1	
100	26 11ea	—	40 4½	
30 Fisons) shampoo				
s (706 Kleinerts)				
way under-				
appies (2)	32 0	—	3 11	
Hampshire)				
shener	35 0	—	3 11	
er	35 0	—	3 11	
2 Johnson)				
ming bandage				
2in	10 10	—	1 4	
3in	12 11	—	1 7	
4in	14 8	—	1 10	
6in	20 0	—	2 6	
(756 Lever)				
soap toilet	52 10	12 11	1 0½	
	(6 doz)	(6 doz)		
bath	42 3	10 4	1 8	
	(3 doz)	(3 doz)		
11 Kodak)				
atic camera				
200	82 10½ea	20 9ea	148 3	
1017 PO)				
amera				
half-frame	—	—	630 0	
893 Nicholas)				
pe†	22 6	—	2 6	
Johnson)				
tandard	14 6	—	1 10	
nhattan (1548 HofM)				
tubes	20 8	4 11	3 0	
ne	58 9	14 0	8 6	
me	55 4	13 2	8 0	
sentation	100 0	23 8	14 6	
	16 8	4 0	2 3	
n	34 6	8 2	5 0	
hattan (462 Field)				
t (301 Coty)				
pray	2041 86 0	21 0	12 6	
Tempo (Nina Ricci) (1402 Buser)				
g powder TB3	—	—	19 6	
TB1	—	—	55 0	
TB2	—	—	38 0	
et	—	—	21 0	
bath essence	—	—	37 6	
me ¼oz	—	—	36 6	
½oz	—	—	47 6	
¾oz	—	—	63 0	
1oz	—	—	100 0	

2oz	—	—	172 0	
de luxe	—	—	126 0	
atomiser ¼oz	—	—	63 0	
refill	—	—	35 0	
atomiser 2oz	—	—	95 0	
refill	—	—	63 0	
coffret	—	—	115 0	
toilet water 2oz	—	—	28 6	
4oz	—	—	45 6	
8oz	—	—	73 6	
16oz	—	—	115 6	
Lancaster (724 LDP) retail prices should be in bold type				
Lancaster (724 LDP)				
cleansing cream jar	—	—	19 6	
jar	—	—	31 6	
jar	—	—	49 6	
cleansing milk bottle	—	—	19 6	
	—	—	31 6	
embryo cream jar	—	—	45 0	
	—	—	75 0	
	—	—	126 0	
eye crayon	—	—	9 6	
face powder	—	—	19 6	
firming massage cream	—	—	37 6	
moisturising day cream				
tube	—	—	17 6	
jar	—	—	25 0	
moisturising milk				
bottle	—	—	31 6	
	—	—	57 6	
reviving cream jar	—	—	29 6	
	—	—	49 6	
	—	—	79 6	
skin color	—	—	29 6	
specific treatment	—	—	31 6	
thread vein balm	—	—	31 6	
Lancome (726 Lancome)				
Effacil	—	—	17 6	
Lancomatic mascara	—	—	18 6	
refill	—	—	12 6	
Sunsport	—	—	22 6	
Lanolive (1198 SIC)				
shave cream.				
brushless	18 6	4 6	2 6	
	28 6	7 1	4 0	
skin lotion	32 6	7 11	4 6	
skin cream	32 6	7 11	4 6	
Le Dandy (1464 D'Orsay)				
parfum de toilette				
2oz 601	11 3ea	2 9ea	21 0	
4oz 602	19 0ea	4 9ea	35 6	
8oz 603	30 9ea	7 5ea	57 6	
16oz 604	48 0ea	11 8ea	89 6	
atomiser				
3½oz 650A	35 0ea	8 7ea	65 0	
refill 650AR	28 0ea	6 9ea	52 0	
perfume				
¼oz 95	11 3ea	2 9ea	21 0	
½oz 90	17 0ea	4 2ea	32 6	
¼oz 530G	20 0ea	4 10ea	37 6	
½oz 530H	30 0ea	7 3ea	56 0	
1oz 530	49 6ea	12 1ea	92 6	
2oz 530A	90 0ea	21 11ea	168 0	
4oz 5308	153 0ea	37 4ea	285 0	
atomiser				
¼oz 50A	26 0ea	6 4ea	48 6	
presentation packs				
¼oz 022G	26 9ea	6 6ea	50 0	
½oz 022H	41 6ea	10 1ea	77 6	
1oz 022	73 6ea	17 11ea	137 6	
2oz 022A	105 0ea	25 7ea	195 0	
Ledermycin (746 Lederle)				
ointment T5 0·5%				
20gm	3 10ea	—	5 9	
Leichner (749 Leichner)				
Beauty Touch refill	27 6	6 11	4 0	
Lentheric (753 Lentheric)				
matt magic	—	—	10 6	
Leucotropin (1320 WSP)				
injections †s1s4A				
5×5mils	10 6ea	2 7½ea	18 5	
25×5mils	35 0ea	8 9ea	61 3	
5×10mils	12 3ea	3 2ea	21 6	
25×10mils	50 0ea	12 6ea	87 6	
tablets †s1s4A	20 52 0	13 0	7 7	
D **Leviton (187 B5) tablets**				
Lidothesin (1341 Willows)				
antiseptic gel				
cartridges 2%				
2mils	22 11ea	—	30 6	
Lifebuoy (756 Lever)				
soap toilet	48 7	11 10	11½	
	(6 doz)	(6 doz)		
bath	39 1	9 6	1 6½	
	(3 doz)	(3 doz)		
family size	33 1	8 1	1 11½	
	(2 doz)	(2 doz)		
Lil-leta (761 Lilia-White)				
plus	10 19 0	—	2 0	
super plus	10 21 6	—	2 3	
	20 35 10	—	3 9	
Li-Lo (308 Cow)				
hot water bottles				
county	47 0	—	—	
quiltaire	54 0	—	—	
satinaire	56 6	—	—	
Linda Lee (855 Mondart)				
hair spray 6oz	24 0	6 0	3 6	
Liquiglove				
(1188 Steiner)	51 3	12 9	7 6	

Liquilan (682 KCL)				
skin lotion	17 2	4 3	2 6	
	27 4	6 10	4 0	
Lockwoods (773 L5L)				
D **Lockwoods (451 F&J)**				
Locorten (262 CIBA)				
cream T5 15gm	112 0	—	14 0	
lotion T5 15mils	112 0	—	14 0	
ointment T5 15gm	112 0	—	14 0	
Locorten N (262 CIBA)				
cream T5 15gm	118 0	—	14 9	
ointment T5 15gm	118 0	—	14 9	
Love Pat (1052 Revlon)				
de luxe compact	72 6	18 1½	10 9	
tortoise tone case	43 9	10 11	6 6	
white case	43 9	10 11	6 6	
refill	33 6	8 4½	5 0	
Loving Care (172 BMCL)				
hair colour lotion	46 0	11 6	6 9	
Lux (756 Lever)				
toilet soap small	48 7	11 10	11½	
	(6 doz)	(6 doz)		
large	39 1	9 6	1 6½	
	(3 doz)	(3 doz)		
Lysanthine (1336 WJ&C)				
granules	76 0	19 0	9 7	
Macarthya (785 Macarthy)				
metric medicine				
measure	10 8	—	1 4	
Magicurl (1113 5&8)				
capsules	6 2	1 6½	10	
creamy liquid	16 8	4 2	2 3	
Man Zan (372 De Witt) retail column should be in bold type				
Matthewa (1085 RB)				
Fuller's earth				
cream	8 6	2 1½	1 2	
	17 0	4 3	2 4	
1 lb	77 0	19 3	10 6	
powder	10 0	2 6	1 5	
Mawa (810 Maw)				
bandages B.P.C.				
1in x 3yd	2 7	—	4	
1½in x 4yd	4 6	—	6	
2in x 4yd	5 0	—	7½	
2½in x 4yd	5 11	—	9	
3in x 4yd	6 11	—	10½	
4in x 6yd	12 8	—	1 7	
6in x 6yd	18 6	—	2 4	
triangular				
36in sides	13 8	—	1 7	
cellulose tissue				
B.P.C. 16oz	3 8½ea	—	5 0	
cellulose wadding	2 5½ea	—	3 4	
cotton wool B.P.C.				
¼oz	5 7	—	8	
1oz	7 5	—	11	
2oz	12 1	—	1 6	
4oz	21 0	—	2 7	
8oz	37 3	—	4 2	
16oz	69 0	—	7 8	
hospital quality				
1oz	6 4	—	9	
2oz	9 11	—	1 2½	
4oz	16 8	—	2 0	
8oz	28 6	—	3 2	
16oz	51 6	—	5 9	
gauze B.P.C.				
¼yd	4 0	—	6	
½yd	5 8	—	8½	
1yd	9 11	—	1 3	
3yd	22 2	—	2 9	
6yd	40 10	—	4 6	
12yd	79 2	—	9 0	
non-sterilised				
rolls 100yd	50 3ea	—	—	
hospital quality				
rolls 100yd	29 11ea	—	—	
fast edge sterilised				
6yd x ½in	6 11	—	10	
6yd x 1in	8 3	—	1 0	
gauze and cotton tissue				
gamgee medium				
quality 4oz	18 11	—	2 1	
8oz	34 6	—	3 10	
16oz	64 0	—	7 2	
lint B.P.C.				
plain ¼oz	7 2	—	10½	
1oz	10 8	—	1 4	
2oz	18 6	—	2 4	
4oz	33 9	—	4 0	
8oz	63 0	—	7 2	
16oz	120 0	—	13 6	
boric ¼oz	7 6	—	11	
1oz	11 3	—	1 5	
2oz	19 9	—	2 6	
4oz	36 3	—	4 3	
8oz	68 0	—	7 9	
16oz	130 0	—	15 0	
multiple pack dressings				
No. 1	31 3	—	3 6	
No. 2	63 4	—	7 1	
sterilised lint dressings				
small gross	47 2	—	doz 5 4	
medium gross	76 3	—	doz 8 6	
large gross	120 4	—	doz 13 4	
hot water bottles				
childrens animals	128 0	—	15 11	
Meteor	52 0	—	6 6	
D Mazda (884 N8)				
Mazda (12 AEI)				

Menopax (894 Nicholas)
cream †s4B 20gm 36 0 9 0 5 3
tablets †s4B 60 53 0 13 3 7 9
250 10 6ea — 15 9
orte †s4B 100 84 0 — 10 6
Merveilleuse (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
perfumed Cologne
8615 26 6ea 6 7½ea 53 0
8616 43 6ea 10 10½ea 87 0
spray 8620 38 6ea 9 7½ea 77 0
refill 8630 23 6ea 5 9ea 46 0
Metamsustac (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s4B
7½mgm 30 4 4ea — 5 9
250 32 6ea — 43 4
15mgm 30 5 2ea — 6 11
250 39 3ea — 52 4
Methedrine (208 BW)
tablets †s4B
5mgm 500 18 6ea — 27 9
1000 35 8ea — 53 6
Milky Way (1188 Steiner)
65 0 16 3 9 6
Milprem 200 (1441 Wallace) †s4B
tablets 60 10 9ea 2 8ea 18 11
Milprem 400 (1441 Wallace)
tablets 60 15 0ea 3 9ea 26 3
Minamino (291 Consolidated)
granules 4oz 7 3ea — —
7lb 153 11ea — —
MiniBisks (175 BCP)
24 70 0 — 7 6
Min-Skels (1152 SK) 19 3 2 10½ 2 6
Mio (681 K)
D **Mio** (1243 Topsy)
Miranda (817 MPS)
camera
Automex III — — 2279 9
case — — 114 0
"F" — — 1599 8
case — — 97 8
Mischief (1105 Saville)
perfume 700 30 10 7 8½ 4 6
Miss Americana (1548 HofM)
bath cubes 20 8 4 10 3 0
Cologne 72 6 17 3 10 6
cream perfume
roll-on 72 4 17 4 10 6
deodorant compact 31 2 7 4 4 6
hair spray 58 8 14 0 8 6
perfume 65 8 15 8 9 6
114 0 27 0 16 6
soap 16 8 4 0 2 3
talc 38 0 9 0 5 6
Misty (1092 Saga)
cuticle remover 8 7 2 4 1 5
polish remover 8 7 2 4 1 5
Step up 15 2 3 9½ 2 6
Model Nail (976 PS&T)
nail repair kit 7 3ea 1 7ea 12 6
Monogram (857 ME) automatic blankets
Empress single
83×66 in — — 294 0
double dual
86×83 in — — 378 0
D **Monotheamin** (413 Lilly)
Pulvules 65mgm all sizes
Mos-tox (818 M&B)
size 1 36 0 — 4 6
size 2 60 0 — 7 6
1lb 16 0ea — 24 0
Mucinum (1336 WJ&C)
tablets 45 0 11 3 6 0
Myanesin (179 BDH) †s4B
tablets 0·5gm 50 6 4ea — 9 6
500 51 6ea — —
Mylomide (894 Nicholas)
tablets †s1s4A 50 40 0 — 5 0
Mysteclin (1176 Squibb)
tablets TS 500 534 10ea — 802 3
Mytelase (97 Bayer)
tablets 10mgm 100 20 0ea 5 0ea 35 0
Nailform (1524 Chembro)
liquid nail 100 0 24 0 14 6
powder refill 36 3 8 8 5 3
liquid refill 36 3 8 8 5 3
D **Natrodale** (1513 Rodale) existing entries
Natrodale (1513 Rodale)
Bioflavonoid complex
capsules 50 7 2ea — 10 9
125 15 0ea — 22 6
350 38 6ea — 57 9
brewer's yeast
tablets 200 3 6ea — 5 3
400 6 6ea — 9 9
600 9 10ea — 14 9
powder 8oz 2 10ea — 4 3
1lb 5 4ea — 8 0
cod liver oil capsules
mint flavoured
100 4 6ea — 6 9
250 8 8ea — 13 0
500 14 8ea — 22 0
dessicated liver
tablets 90 5 2ea — 7 9
200 11 2ea — 16 9
400 21 0ea — 31 6
Extravite 1 month 9 0ea — 13 6
3 month 25 0ea — 37 6
halibut liver oil
capsules 100 4 8ea — 7 0
250 9 4ea — 14 0
high energy protein
tablets 150 6 4ea — 9 6
300 11 4ea — 17 0
450 16 0ea — 24 0
Hi-Pro liver tablets
150 10 10ea — 16 3
300 20 0ea — 30 0
450 28 4ea — 42 6
Naturavite tablets
30 7 2ea — 10 9
90 19 10ea — 29 9
Pro-Vitamin A
capsules 100 6 10ea — 10 3
250 15 8ea — 23 6
500 26 8ea — 40 0
rose hip capsules
30mgm 100 7 0ea — 10 6
400 25 0ea — 37 6
100mgm 100 10 0ea — 15 0
500 48 4ea — 72 6
powder 8oz 10 8ea — 16 0
tablets
15mgm 100 5 0ea — 7 6
200 9 4ea — 14 0
vitamin B12 tablets
100 5 0ea — 8 9
300 15 8ea — 23 6
with intrinsic
factor 50 5 4ea — 8 0
250 24 6ea — 36 9
vitamin B complex
capsules 50 5 0ea — 7 6
100 9 2ea — 13 9
250 19 4ea — 29 0
vitamin E capsules
30iu 40 3 4ea — 5 0
100 8 6ea — 12 9
500 38 4ea — 57 6
75iu 25 5 8ea — 8 6
75 16 4ea — 24 6
450 77 4ea — 116 0
100iu 50 10 8ea — 16 0
100 20 8ea — 31 0
250 47 8ea — 71 6
wheat germ flakes
13oz 3 2ea — 4 9
wheat germ oil
capsules 100 5 4ea — 8 0
200 9 10ea — 14 9
Natural Wonder (1052 Revlon)
fashion case 2833 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
make-up liquid
0823 63 9 15 11 9 6
pressed powder
0837 84 0 21 0 12 6
refill 5027 43 9 10 11 6 6
make-up cake 77 3 19 3 11 6
medicated
cleansing pads 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
stick 77 3 19 3 11 6
total care lotion 77 3 19 3 11 6
132 0 33 0 19 3
Neo-Medrone (1263 Upjohn)
acne lotion TS.
25mils 10 3ea 2 7ea —
Neomin (518 Glaxo)
liquid TS 2oz 6 6ea — 8 8
Neo-Structor (529 Gorney)
hair rebuilder 25 0 6 3 3 9
Nephril-K (969 Pfizer) †s4B
tablets 100 17 6ea — 26 3
500 84 6ea — 126 9
Nervetone (1261 UCAL)
tonic 18 6 4 7½ 2 11
30 0 7 6 5 0
tablets 40 23 0 5 9 3 6
D **Neumandin** (147 Boots)
tablets 50mgm 100
Nez (1091 Rybar)
drops ½oz 24 0 — 3 0
Nicobrevin (846 M of GS)
12 3ea 3 1ea 21 6
Nilevar (1121 Searle)
tablets 10mgm
†s4B 250 306 0ea — 459 0
Nivea (1164 SSL)
creme 362 12 7 3 2 1 10
368 20 7 5 2 3 0
363 37 9 9 5 5 6
tube 364 13 9 3 5 2 0
family pack 370a 82 3 20 6 12 0
polystyrene jar 366 34 3 8 6 5 0
384 44 7 11 2 6 6
soap 1103 7 6 1 11 1 0
bath size 1104 12 0 3 0 1 7
face fresheners 501 14 4 3 7 2 0
Sunfilta cream 348 24 0 5 10 3 6
sunmilk 390 35 9 8 9 5 3
sun tan oil continental
349 45 11 11 10 6 9
D **Nivea** (1164 55L) sunning oil 342
Nivemycin (147 Boots)
liquid TS 60mils 78 0 — 9 9
Nohaesa (221 Camden)
ointment 20 gm †s4B 22 0 5 6 3 2½
suppositories
†s4B 10 40 0 10 0 5 10
†s4B 50 138 0 34 6 20 1½
D **Nohaesa** (221 Camden) ointment 8oz and 16oz
Norflex (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 21 8ea —
500 97 0ea —
Norgesic (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 14 8ea —
500 71 4ea —
Norvex (326 CRC)
sanitary towels
size 0 19 5 —
1 21 0 —
2 24 6 —
3 33 0 —
4 36 0 —
D **Nostroline** (466 FF)
Nostroline (1549 Mathews)
17 0 4
Novobiocin (147 Boots)
tablets 250mgm 16 12 4ea —
tablets 250mgm 16 35 0ea —
100 200 0ea —
Novutox (970 PM)
½%, 1%, 2% and
3% 50 mils 2 11ea —
250mils 12 4ea —
500mils 23 5ea —
ampoules 2mils
12 2 10ea —
100 20 0ea —
cartridges 1·5mils
20 5 8ea —
100 23 0ea —
2mils
20 5 8ea —
50 12 4ea —
100 24 0ea —
4% 50mils 3 2ea —
250mils 13 10ea —
500mils 26 5ea —
ampoules 2mils
12 3 4ea —
100 26 8ea —
cartridges 2mils
20 6 8ea —
100 29 4ea —
5% 50mils 3 7ea —
250mils 15 10ea —
500mils 30 5ea —
ampoules 2mils
12 3 8ea —
100 29 4ea —
cartridges 2mils
20 7 2ea —
100 32 0ea —
Noxyflex (503 G)
spray band
aerosol 4oz 13 6ea —
Noxzema (1524 Chembro)
tuba 25 0 5 1
jar 37 6 8 1
D **Nucta** (1192 SGD) existing entries
Nucta (1192 SGD)
after-shave lotion
20/04 36 0 9
bay rum 33/04 24 8 6
brilliantine 34/04 24 8 6
hand cream jar
19/02 24 0 6
tub 19/07 50 0 12
hair cream 36/37/04 17 8 4
36/37/08 30 8 7
hair spray 6/06 36 0 9
6/16 64 0 16
hair tonic 14/04 36 0 9
Nuctol tube 39/03 22 0 5
jar 39/05 26 0 6
scalp oil 43/04 24 8 6
hampoos, anti-dandruff
11/04 19 6 4 10
cream tub 77/P1 6 8 1
jar 86/02 18 0 4
tube 86/04 26 0 6
egg and lanolin
85/04 19 6 4 10
egg and lemon tub
86/P1 6 8 1
jar 86/02 18 0 4
tube 86/04 26 0 6
oil 60/04 20 0 5
60/08 32 0 8
peach bloom 83/04 19 6 4 10
blue satin 84/04 19 6 4 10
styling lotion 15/04 27 0 6
violet oil 50/04 24 8 6
Nuit de Longchamp (Lublin) (1 Abbey)
Cologne concentre
289 — —
290 — —
291 — —
292 — —
eau de toilette
atomiser 2999 — —
2998 — —
parfum de toilette
1oz — —
2oz — —
4oz — —
perfume 2939 — —
2949 — —
2950 — —
2951 — —
2952 — —
2921 — —
atomiser 2905 — —

ill 2906 — — 28 0
2916 — — 20 0
m tin 831T — — 7 0
524 Chembro)
small 24 6 5 8 3 6
large 40 8 9 6 5 10
(802 MS) †
sings 10 20 0 — 2 6
50 6 6ea — 9 9
B (802 M5)
ings 10 34 0 — 4 3
50 11 0ea — 16 6
s (1412 Jackel)
g hair ½oz 17 0 4 3 2 6
2oz 61 0 15 3 8 11
ein shampoo
sachet 8 6 2 1½ 1 3
2oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
4oz 37 6 9 4½ 5 6
8oz 68 0 17 0 9 11
teinail 1½oz 44 0 11 0 6 6
3oz 68 0 17 0 9 11
6oz 102 0 25 6 14 11
ein styling lotion
4oz 34 0 8 6 4 11
ein style set — — —
ne and Nydrane Co. (1077 Rona)
lets 500 mgm 50 13 8ea — 18 8
ne (1077 Rona)
dp 500 123 0ea — —
ne (1077 Rona) 250 and 1000
on (187 B5)
sules †s4B 25 64 0 — 8 0
100 16 2ea — 24 3
ir †s4B 100mils 54 0 — 6 9
500mils 19 1ea — 28 8
Ko-No (493 Gambles)
l-on 353
ill 354
x (690 Keldon)
masks 6 34 3 8 6 5 0
jar 12 — — —
exon (917 Organon) T5
ection 1 mil 8 4ea — 12 6
olets 0.5mgm 30 10 8ea — 16 0
100 33 4ea — 50 0
500 160 0ea — 240 0
0.75mgm 30 16 0ea — 24 0
100 50 0ea — 75 0
500 240 0ea — 360 0
ecron (187 B5)
blets †s4B 10 71 0 — 8 11
25 12 4ea — 18 6
100 44 8ea — 67 0
oforms (922 Ortho)
aginal pessaries 10 30 0 — 3 9
opax (921 Orthopax) all products
door Girl (876 MP)
pstick pearly 24 0 6 0 3 6
adow stick pearly 24 0 6 0 3 6
ltine (1303 Wander) tablets 92 and 182
do-Sed (927 Pharmax)
o-Sed (466 FF)
ules (372 De Witt) retail column should be in
old type.
olive (280 CP)
ap toilet 97 8 24 5 11½
(1gross) (1gross)
bath 156 9 39 3 1 6½
(1gross) (1gross)
family 196 0 49 0 1 11
(1gross) (1gross)
eric (938 PD)
ablets 100 84 0 — 10 6
atropin (1320 WSP)
mpoules †s1 2mils
3 78 0 — 9 9
6 90 0 — 11 3
50 50 0ea — 76 0
uppositories †s1 3 40 0 10 0 5 10
6 54 0 13 6 7 11
ersticks (934 Papersticks)
wabs 50 9 4 — 1 2
misan (1154 5&N) powder 250gm
e-Davis (938 PD) †s1DD
iamorphine hyd. hypo.
tablets gr. ¼ 100 12 0ea — 18 0
gr. ½ 100 16 0ea — 24 0
tic (938 PD) 2oz
(1261 UCAL)
orn paint 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
ex (394 DF)
267 C&A)
riflavine and
Clearsight 11 6 — 1 6
line and mosquito 11 0 2 9 1 9
ritin (1393 BRL) T5
psules 250mgm 20 32 4ea — 48 6
100 156 8ea — 235 0
500 756 0ea — 1134 0
jection 250mgm
vial 5 10ea — 8 9
500mgm
vial 9 4ea — 14 0
rup 60 mils 14 0ea — 21 0
blets 125mgm 20 19 4ea — 29 0
100 89 4ea — 134 0
terinary—
capsules 50mgm
100 53 4ea — —

njection 50mgm vials
10 18 4ea — —
500mgm vials 5 53 4ea — —
oral doser 300 mgm
syringe 6 23 0ea — —
tablets 400 mgm
10 28 8ea — —
Penicillin-V (413 Lilly)
D Pulvules 60 mgm 100 & 1000
Pentrium (1074 Roche)
tablets †s4B 100 19 4ea — 29 0
†s4B 500 79 4ea — 119 0
Peptacol 10 (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 20 5 0ea — 6 8
†s1s4A 200 42 0ea — 56 0
Peptacol 20 (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 20 5 10ea — 7 8½
†s1s4A 200 49 9ea — 66 4
Perma-Sharp (958 P5)
razor blades 3 17 7 4 6 1 6
(20 pkts) (20 pkts)
Peru (990 Peru)
liquid extract 41 0 11 3 5 6
tablets 41 0 11 3 5 6
Petron (1201 Supervite)
universal atomiser 29 0 7 3 4 3
Phul-Nana (544 Grossmith)
lipstick 323 8 0 2 0 1 2
Pifco (983 Pifco)
hair dryers
Hi-speed 1050 56 9ea 13 10ea 89 6
Hi-speed Threesome
1950 66 6ea 16 3ea 105 0
Princess 1060 49 2ea 12 0ea 77 6
stand 1061 13 8ea 1 4ea 19 6
ensemble 1960 79 11ea 19 6ea 126 0
hood 1064 18 5ea 4 6ea 29 0
hair curlers 1055 15 6ea 3 10½ea 25 0
Vanity curling tongs
1155 24 4ea 6 1ea 39 6
Piptal (824 MCP)
D Piptal (1530 Fisons)
Pituitrin (938PD)
D ampoules 0·5mils 12
D Polaroid (989 Polaroid) camera entries
Polaroid (989 Polaroid)
cameras Land
model 104 — — 599 6
103 — — 799 6
101 — — 1199 6
100 — — 1999 6
exposure meter 625 — — 137 9
flashgun 281 — — 101 7
268 — — 99 6
270 — — 99 6
projector 610 — — 1355 0
Poli-grip (1178 Stafford)
denture cream 18 0 — 2 3
Polkris (1412 Jackel)
bottle heater 25 6ea 6 4½ea 39 11
Pommade Hongroise (451 F & J)
17 2 4 3½ 2 6
Ponoxylan (1320 WSP)
D ear drops 15mils
D eye ointment 5gm
D nasal cream ½oz
Potter & Moore (994 P&M)
"Guards" for men
after-shave
lotion 21 34 3 8 7 5 0
hair cream 25 20 6 5 2 3 0
pre-shave
lotion 22 34 3 8 7 5 0
shaving bowl 27 41 0 10 3 6 0
refill 28 24 0 6 0 3 6
lavender
bath cubes 60 27 5 6 11 4 0
soap, toilet 59 41 0 10 3 6 0
talcum 57 25 8 6 5 3 9
water 53 46 3 11 7 6 9
54 78 9 19 9 11 6
55 127 0 31 9 18 6
perfume Lily 502 24 0 6 0 3 6
Violet 501 24 0 6 0 3 6
soap bath disks 404 51 5 12 11 7 6
Preludin (154 B) †s4B
Tablongets 50mgm
10 42 0 — 5 3
Prenatalac (307 C&G)
tin 16oz 49 6 — 5 6
carton 16oz 41 6 — 4 0
Presence (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)
eau de
toilette 127·36 — — 45 0
parfum 107·84 — — 32 6
107·25 — — 59 6
107·26 — — 96 3
Prestoband (451 F&J)
4yd×⅜in 7 7 — 10
4yd×1in 9 1 — 1 0
4yd×2in 18 2 — 2 0
Price's (1005 Price's)
Calorettes 5-hour
night lights 21 6 — 2 4
dropless medium or
thick 12in long
tapers 1lb 47 6 — 4 11
coloured bundles 34 6 gross — 4½
white 33 0 — 4
Sentinal 8-hour, child's
8-hour and 10-hour,
Palmitine Star

8-hour night lights 23 6 — 2 7
Pro-Banthine (1121 Searle)
tablets 15mgm 100 17 4ea — 26 0
1000 163 4ea — 245 0
with phenobarbitone
†s1s4A 100 18 0ea — 27 0
1000 169 4ea — 254 0
Pro-Banthine with Dartalan (1121 Searle) †s4B
tablets 50 12 6ea — 18 9
100 23 10ea — 35 9
500 110 0ea — 165 0
Proladone (324 Crookes)
ampoules †s1DD 1 mil
50 58 3 — 77 8
Proper-Myl (291 Consolidated)
ampoules 10 85 0ea — —
Pruvoral (221 Camden)
pastilles 18 28 0 7 0 4 1
D pastilles 200
Psoriderm (1454 Dermal)
bath emulsion 8oz 10 10ea 2 8½ea —
cream 8oz 10 10ea 2 8½ea —
scalp lotion 4oz 10 10ea 2 8½ea —
Psoriderm-S (1454 Dermal)
8oz 10 10ea 2 8½ea —
D Pulverettes (912 O)
Pulverettes (912 O)
Alphidine 50 51 0 13 0 —
100 73 0 18 0 —
500 15 5ea 3 10ea —
1000 29 7ea 7 5ea —
and acytosal 100 70 0 17 0 —
500 18 11ea 4 9ea —
1000 36 6ea 9 1ea —
and guaiacium and
sulphur 100 64 0 16 0 —
500 15 3ea 3 10ea —
1000 30 3ea 7 7ea —
Barbenyl gr. ¼ †s1s4A
100 38 0 — —
500 11 11ea — —
1000 23 8ea — —
gr½ 100 42 0 — —
500 13 4ea — —
1000 26 3ea — —
cardiac co. 100 45 0 — —
500 10 2ea — —
1000 17 9ea — —
iosal †s4B 100 61 0 15 0 —
500 15 9ea 3 11ea —
1000 31 6ea 7 10ea —
lithium hippurate co.
100 70 0 — —
500 19 1ea — —
1000 36 4ea — —
Oscosed 100 108 0 — —
500 33 9ea — —
1000 65 4ea — —
Puritan (756 Lever)
doublets 51 1 — 1 7
(3 doz)
D Puromyn (218 Calmic) tablets
Quelques Fleurs (Houbigant) (1 Abbey)
creme en beaute
175·25 — — 8 9
eau de toilette
124·45 — — 21 0
124·46 — — 35 0
face powder 170·16 — — 15 0
perfume 104·84 — — 27 6
104·45 — — 57 9
104·46 — — 92 0
104·48 — — 140 0
purse diffuser
104·92 — — 40 0
refill 104·93 — — 27 6
soap 142·25 — — 19 6
talcum powder
149·17 — — 7 0
Quickies (451 F&J)
sun tan oil pads 25 8 6 5 3 9
Quinalspan (972 Pharmax)
tablets †s1s4A 30 5 9ea — —
250 44 0ea — —
Quintas (1320 WSP)
tablets †s4B 15 48 0 12 0 7 0
Radox (893 Nicholas)
bath salts 18 11 4 6 2 6
30 4 7 2 4 0
Rauwiloid (1061 Riker) †s4B
tablets 60 92 0 — 11 6
500 58 0ea — 87 0
Rauwiloid and Veriloid (1061 Riker)
tablets †s4B 100 38 8ea — 58 0
†s4B 500 184 8ea — 227 0
D Rayglo (333 Cupal) asthma tablets
cherry cough linctus 3oz and 6oz.
R.B.C. (1091 Rybar) †
25gm 26 0 6 6 3 9½
Red Roses (1355 Yardley)
bath salts 1120 57 0 14 3 8 4
tablets 1126 34 0 8 6 5 0
spray mist 1147 101 0 25 9 14 9
talcum 1107 33 0 8 3 4 10
1107L 48 0 12 0 7 0
Refresh (1188 Steiner) 65 0 16 3 9 6
Remiderm (1176 Squibb)
spray T5 75gm 16 0ea — 24 0
Remington (1044 RR) shaver
Lektronic II — — 307 3

Renaissance (1052 Revlon)				
Build Up	1oz	84 0	21 0	12 6
	2oz	141 0	35 3	21 0
Clean & Clear				
extra dry	4oz	77 3	19 3	11 6
regular	4oz	70 6	17 7½	10 6
	7oz	95 9	23 11	14 3
Eterna 27				
foundation	5122	188 9	47 2½	27 6
Liquid Asset	4oz	85 9	21 5	12 9
	8oz	141 0	35 3	21 0
Moon Drops				
balm	1oz	74 0	19 0	11 0
	2oz	121 0	30 3	18 0
body massage				
lotion	4oz	80 9	20 2	12 0
	7oz	121 0	30 3	18 0
dry skins	1oz	74 0	19 0	11 0
	2oz	121 0	30 3	18 0
emollient cleansing				
cream	5062	90 9	22 8	13 6
facial freshener	4oz	84 0	21 0	12 6
	8oz	131 6	32 9	19 6
facial mask	(6)	164 9	41 2	24 6
foundation	1oz	74 0	19 0	11 0
	2oz	121 0	30 3	18 0
moisture cleanser				
	4oz	70 6	17 7½	10 6
	7oz	95 9	23 11	14 3
night cream	1oz	87 3	21 9	13 0
	2oz	131 0	32 9	19 6
toning lotion	4oz	92 6	23 1½	13 9
Seven Wonders	1oz	87 3	21 9	13 0
	2oz	131 0	32 9	19 6
Waking Beauty	1oz	84 0	21 0	12 6
	2oz	131 0	32 9	19 6
Rentokill (1047 Rentokil)				
moth guards		—	—	1 0
moth proofer				
aerosol	20oz	—	—	16 0
Retocpanbiline (1336 WJ&C)				
suppositories		84 0	21 0	11 3
Revlon (1052 Revlon)				
aquamarine				
dusting powder		158 0	39 6	23 6
eau de toilette		105 9	26 5	15 9
		151 3	37 10	22 6
lotion	4oz	50 6	12 7½	7 6
	6oz	70 6	17 7½	10 6
deodorant		55 6	13 10½	8 3
soap		80 9	20 2	12 0
spray mist		188 3	47 1	28 0
talc		72 3	18 1	10 9
cheekstick		58 9	14 8	8 9
cuticle massage				
cream		63 9	15 11	9 6
face powder		70 6	17 7½	10 6
lipliner		50 6	12 7½	7 6
lipstick, Lustrous		70 6	17 7½	10 6
refill		43 9	10 11	6 6
Lustrous II				
refill		47 0	11 9	7 0
nail cream		40 3	10 0½	6 0
enamel regular		37 0	9 3	5 6
frosted		50 6	12 7½	7 6
gold		57 3	14 3	8 6
translucent		50 6	12 7½	7 6
nail fix		45 6	11 4½	6 9
Rexona (756 Lever)				
soap small		29 7 (3 doz)	7 3 (3 doz)	1 2
large		46 6 (3 doz)	11 4 (3 doz)	1 10
Ricoh (817 MPS)				
cameras				
35 flex		—	—	799 11
case		—	—	79 1
35L		—	—	699 9
case		—	—	79 1
35S		—	—	499 11
case		—	—	79 1
35 auto		—	—	399 0
camera Auto Shot		—	—	599 9
case		—	—	54 8
Robinson's (285 Colman)				
whole lemon	26oz	25 0	3 9	3 0
D **Robitussin** (1071 Robins)	4oz			
D **Rocar** (292 C) tablets				
Rondomycin (583 HP)				
syrup TS	60mils	8 6	—	12 9
Ronson (1079 Ronson)				
electric razor	200	—	—	157 6
hairdryer	66	—	—	139 6
Rose's (1082 RKO)				
lime juice cordial	26oz	32 0	4 10	3 9
Royal Sweden (1412 Jackel) hair brushes				
ladies	1890	109 0	27 3	15 11
	1985	116 0	29 0	16 11
	1986	109 0	27 3	15 11
	1987	126 0	31 6	18 6
Ballerina	15278	109 0	27 3	15 11
	15268	109 0	27 3	15 11
Siluett	15223	184 0	46 0	26 11
Signatur	15201	193 0	48 3	28 6
	15202	216 0	54 0	31 6
	15203	216 0	54 0	31 6
special acetate				
	15244	102 0	25 6	14 11
Parant set		336 0	84 0	49 11
Rubelix (972 Pharmax)				
D **Rubelix** (466 FF)				
Rubrafer Improved (1176 Squibb)				
vet. vial 50 dose		6 270 0ea	—	405 0
S3 (1188 Steiner)				
shampoo				
tube		39 6	9 10	5 9
jar	No. 1	65 0	16 3	9 6
D **Safada** (563 Hampshire) shampoo, liquid				
Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)				
selected multivitamins		120 15 8ea	—	23 6
Sandra (599 Henleys)				
baby pants, small				
(white only)		11 8	—	1 6
incontinence pants				
pull-on hips				
	32in	30 0	3 0	4 0
	56in	58 0	5 7	7 9
	58in	59 0	5 8	7 11
	60in	60 0	5 9	8 0
drop-front				
	26–32in	46 9	4 6	6 3
	56–60in	90 0	8 8	12 0
Sanizal (1480 Izal) ‡				
disinfectant		9 0	—	1 0
		13 6	—	1 6
Sanpic (1037 Reckitt)				
giant size		33 9	—	3 9
Saventrine (972 Pharmax)				
tablets 30mgm		30 9 0ea	—	12 0
		250 69 0ea	—	92 0
Schoum (1336 WJ&C)				
solution		60 9	15 2	8 1
Scotties (153 BSC)				
tissues 100 two-ply		44 6 (2 doz)	—	2 9
Seal Fast (1052 Revlon)				
		0216 37 0	9 3	5 6
Sea-Odine (S27 GSP)				
bath salts	1oz	54 0 (1gross)	13 6 (1gross)	8
	16oz	41 0	10 3	5 6
Sebril (763 Linfield)				
dandruff treatment				
	50mils	S5 8	11 0	6 6
Secret of the Sea (385 DG)				
sun tan gel	70gr	8 3ea	2 1ea	14 6
sun tan lotion				
	116 mils	7 2ea	1 9½ea	12 6
Secto (333 Cupal) aerosol				
floral fly killer		38 4	—	3 11
Secto-Kil (333 Cupal)				
slug tablets		75 15 0	—	3 11
		150 24 6	—	2 9
D **Sedamol** (1320 WSP) tablets 500				
Sensodyne (1178 Stafford)				
toothpaste		32 7	8 2	4 9
Sernylan Parenteral (938 PD)				
vial 20mgm/mil				
	10mils	6 8ea	—	10 0
vial 100mgm/mil				
	10mils	20 0	—	30 0
Seventh Heaven (1105 Saville)				
perfume		800 30 10	7 8¾	4 6
Shadeine (1128 Shadeine)				
golden brightener				
	2oz	45 0	11 3	5 11
hair tint	1oz	45 0	11 3	5 11
	2oz	S3 3	13 4	7 0
Shave-Eze (635 Hulse)				
brushless shave				
cream		19 0	4 9	2 8
Siccolam (179 BDH)				
	500gm	9 2ea	—	—
D	1lb	—	—	—
Silbe (1320 WSP)				
asthma inhalant†				
	¾oz	75 0	—	9 5
tablets		24 39 0	9 9	5 9
calcium syrup	6oz	66 0	—	8 3
cough syrup	6oz	48 0	12 0	7 0
D **Silbe** (1320 WSP) asthma inhalant	8oz			
Silbedonna (1320 WSP)				
elixir †sIs4A	4oz	60 0	15 0	8 9
tablets †sIs4A		50 48 0	12 0	7 0
Silbevit (1320 WSP)				
elixir	4oz	60 0	15 0	8 9
	8oz	100 0	25 0	14 9
Silbinate (1320 WSP)				
tablets		S0 84 0	21 0	12 3
D **Silbinate** (1320 WSP) tablets 250				
Silcomplex (1320 WSP)				
elixir	4oz	48 0	12 0	7 0
tablets		25 42 0	10 6	6 2
Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)				
JuiCees				
orange		10 0	1 6	1 3
blackcurrant		10 0	1 6	1 3
rose hip		10 0	1 6	1 3
JuiCets		25 0 (gross)	3 9 (gross)	3
mentholated				
bronchial				
pastilles		15 0	3 9	2 3
D pastilles, bronchial with friars balsam				
Simple (25 AS)				
complexion soap		9 3½	2 4	1 4
Skels (1152 SK)	4oz	19 3	2 10¾	2 6
Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)				
beauty bath	small	24 1	5 10	3 6
	large	60 3	14 8	8 9
Skol (1113 S&B)				
suntan oil		28 5	7 1	
Slimso (1150 Slimaid)				
jam	1lb	35 3	—	
Smith Kendon (1152 SK)				
tablets glucose	8oz	25 10	3 10½	
	16oz	44 6	6 8	
Snowfire (563 Hampshire)				
healing tablet		7 6½	1 10½	
Snow Queen (29 Alfonal)				
instant cream				
powder	1lb	62 5 (2doz)	—	
low fat cheese	2oz	40 0 (5doz)	—	
Soframycin (1087 Roussel) TS				
eye drops	5mils	45 0	—	
eye ointment	3½gm	20 0	—	
Sofra-Tulle (1087 Roussel) TS				
dressings 4 x 4in	10	58 0	—	
strip 4 x 10in		58 0	—	
Soft Brow (1372 CCL)				
eyebrow colour		92 6	22 7	
Solaray (1543 Irvine) electric blankets				
single				
62in x 84in		—	—	
double				
72in x 84in		—	—	
dual control		—	—	
pads standard		—	—	
de luxe		—	—	
Spasmocarbine (1336 WJ&C)				
granules		66 0	16 6	
Spastipax (894 Nicholas)				
tablets †sIs4A		30 64 0	—	
		250 37 8ea	—	
Speridin (397 Dunster)				
capsules		100 37 6ea	—	
		250 90 0ea	—	
		500 169 0ea	—	
		1000 322 0ea	—	
Spiralux (1550 H&B)				
personal bathroom scales				
Countess		65 8ea	6 6ea	
Spiralux		36 0ea	3 6ea	
fur mat		43 0ea	4 3ea	
chrome		56 0ea	5 6ea	
Vanguard		26 3ea	2 7ea	
fur mat		32 6ea	3 3ea	
wallscale		31 3ea	3 1ea	
Spratts (1175 SPL)				
canned fish	4doz	28 8	—	
meat	4doz	47 10	—	
	2doz	43 0	—	
D Spray Tan (366 Dendron)				
Spray Tan (47 Anestan)				
original, mousse or				
extra soft		86 0	21 6	
Spring (1372 CCL)				
perfume trio		26 0	6 2	
Sta-blond (1113 S&B)				
shampoo liquid,				
plain or				
medicated sachet		5 5	1 4	
bottle		17 0	4 3	
Steiner (1188 Steiner)				
blue essence		51 3	12 9	
eau dentifrice	No. 0	44 6	11 1	
	No. 1	60 0	15 0	
gun metal rinse				
No. 1		51 3	12 9	
No. 2		72 0	18 0	
eyelashes		68 0	—	
fingernails natural		76 0	—	
D **Sterilla** (466 FF) liquid soap				
Streptomycin (518 Glaxo) TS				
vial 1gm		10 12 6ea	—	
5gm		1 5 0ea	—	
D Streptomycin (518 Glaxo) existing entry				
Substral (1539 BV)				
plant food	10oz	30 0	—	
Sudbury (1547 STP)				
soil test kit		—	—	
Suleo (671 Jeyes)				
emulsion	3oz	13 8	3 5	
shampoo	sachet	61 8 (1gross)	15 6 (1gross)	
	20oz	60 0	15 0	
Sunlight (756 Lever)				
soap		68 1 (4 doz)	—	
toilet soap small		24 4 (3 doz)	5 11 (3 doz)	
large		39 1 (3 doz)	9 6 (3 doz)	
Sun-O-Life (29 Alfonal)				
sunflower seed				
oil	½pt	22 5	—	
	1pt	38 5	—	
	1gall	24 0ea	—	
Supersealer (1052 Revlon)				
		0228 45 6	11 4½	
Supersoft (563 Hampshire)				
hand cream aerosol		35 4	8 10	
hair spray economy		41 0	10 1½	
super size		70 8½	17 5½	
Sustac (972 Pharmax)				
tablets gr. 1/25†	30	9 0ea	—	
	250	69 0ea	—	

gr. 1/10† 30 11 0ea — 14 8
250 85 0ea — 113 4
e (1412 Jackel)
27 0 6 9 3 11
682 KCL)
cream 27 4 6 10 4 0
(900 Norton)
soap 3½oz 17 0 4 3 2 6
gin (221 Camden) pessaries
in, sulphan-
de and
hathiazole
12 54 0 — 6 0
50 174 0 — 19 4
100 26 0ea — 34 8
strol and
c acid 5%
12 57 0 14 7 6
gan (221 Camden) pessaries
strol and
ic acid 5% 50 and 100
BA)
16 TCPL)
BA)
16 TCPL)
Johnson) tooth-brush
short-head 26 0 — 3 3
/nylon
t multituft 26 0 — 3 3
Supersoft 15 10 — 2 0
multituft 17 11 — 2 3
(747 Leo)
†s4B 24 52 0 — 5 9
(838 MN)
†s4B 30 68 0 — 8 6
100 16 8ea — 25 0
500 80 0ea — 120 0
Dospan (838 MN)
†s4B 15 62 0 — 7 9
100 31 10ea — 47 9
34 A&H) dusting powder & gel
71 BLL) TS
es 16 16 4ea — 24 6
100 97 6ea — 146 3
1000 941 4ea — 1412 0
(1052 Revlon)
have 0151 94 0 23 6 14 0
ectric shave 117 6 29 4½ 17 6
ng Ones (1546 Sheranel)
ray
sol 8oz 19 6 4 10½ 2 11
16oz 30 0 7 6 4 6
1061 Riker)
†s4B 100 50 4ea — 75 6
500 246 4ea — 396 6
(1235 Tidman)
ea salt 12oz 24 9 — 2 9
5lb 108 0 — 12 0
Durbon (573 JH)
tonic 46 0 11 6 6 9
(1263 Upjohn)
100 mgm 100 18 2ea 4 6½ea —
500 78 4ea 19 7ea —
250mgm 100 39 6ea 9 10½ea —
500 185 6ea 46 4½ea —
175 SPL)
4doz 31 11 — 10
1175 SPL)
4doz 38 3 — 1 0
2doz 35 0 — 1 10
(1400 PBI)
er carton 2 8ea — 4 0
7lb 5 0ea — 7 6
14lb 9 4ea — 14 0
ic spray 2oz 2 0ea — 3 0
4oz 3 4ea — 5 0
1 K)
43 Topsy)
e (588 H&H)
biscuits 16 0 — 1 9
Tips (1372 CCL)
ails 39 4 — 4 11
in (147 Boots) TS
60 mils 5 8ea — 8 6
500 mils 45 10ea — 68 9
d Glow (1052 Revlon)
0902 52 0 13 0 7 9
55 ICC) 48 67 6 — 7 6
9 B. †
18 26 0 — 3 3
(1442 Trimster)
ants 78 0 — 8 9
10 33 6ea — 45 0
e Cafeinee (49 AF)
7 60 44 0 11 0 5 10
(34 A & H)
†s4B 50 13 10ea — 20 9
500 110 8ea — 166 0
†s4B 50 16 2ea — 24 3
500 129 4ea — 194 0
893 Nicholas)
andard tube 20 9 4 11 3 0
economy 35 1 8 4 4 11
n (1320 WSP) †
ps ¼oz 42 0 10 6 6 2
dp ½oz 57 0 — 7 2
(187 B5)
† 25mils 64 0 8 0
UCAL)
antiseptic 33 6 8 4½ 4 6

aerosol athletes foot 33 6 8 4½ 4 6
aerosol moth 33 6 — 3 9
antiseptic healing
ointment 14 9 3 8 2 3
universal cream 21 6 — 2 11
baby cream 2oz 19 0 4 9 3 0
4oz 29 0 7 3 4 6
baby powder 15 3 3 9½ 2 3
bay rum 4oz 17 3 4 3 2 11
bay rum and
eantharides 4oz 17 3 4 3 2 11
blood purifier 6oz 18 0 4 6 2 11
borated zinc and
starch powder 14 0 3 6 2 3
bronchial
catarrh syrup 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
lozenges 14 6 3 7½ 2 3
burn dressing 19 6 — 2 11
chilblain paint 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
children's aspirin 11 9 2 11 1 11
cinnamon and
quinine 14 3 3 6½ 2 6
cough mixture, all
fours 15 0 3 9 2 6
children's cherry
bark 2oz 14 0 3 6 2 6
4oz 21 6 5 4½ 3 6
adult's cherry
cough 4oz 21 6 5 4½ 3 6
junior linctus 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
27 0 6 9 4 6
speedy cough 17 6 4 4½ 2 11
27 0 6 9 4 6
diarrhoea
mixture 4oz 18 0 4 6 3 0
ear drops golden 16 9 4 2 2 9
embrocation 4oz 20 0 5 0 3 0
extract malt and
c.l.o. 1lb 28 6 — —
2lb 52 0 — —
flavourings
synthetic ½oz 15 6 — 2 0
food colourings
synthetic ½oz 15 6 — 2 0
foot powder 19 0 4 9 3 0
fuller's earth
cream 15 0 3 9 2 0
powder 14 0 — 2 0
Gee's linctus† 3oz 13 6 — 1 9
6oz 22 6 — 3 0
ginerade
concentrate 16 0 2 5 2 3
glycerine suppositories
infants 30gr 14 6 — —
children's 60gr 18 9 — —
adult's 90gr 23 0 — —
indigestion
lozenges 16 0 4 0 2 9
influenza mixture
red 18 0 4 6 3 0
iodised throat
lozenges 10 9 2 8 1 8
16 0 4 0 2 9
iron and yeast
tonic tablets 22 6 — 3 0
juniper beans 12 6 3 1½ 2 0
20 6 5 1½ 3 6
linseed and liquorice
lozenges 1½oz 6 6 — 10½
menthol and winter-
green cream 17 6 4 4½ 3 0
nebuliser 20 0 — 3 0
ointment 18 6 4 7½ 3 0
29 0 7 3 5 0
tube 18 6 4 7½ 3 0
olive oil 2½oz 11 9 — 1 9
5oz 19 9 — 3 0
10oz 35 9 — 5 6
20oz 65 0 — 9 3
pastilles
Gee's linctus†
2oz 13 9 — 1 9
glycerine, lemon
and honey 2oz 13 9 2 1 1 11
glycerine
thymol 2oz 13 9 — 1 9
peppermint oil
solution ¼oz 10 6 — 1 6
pile ointment tube 20 6 5 1½ 3 6
jar 20 6 5 1½ 3 6
pine disinfectant
8oz 13 0 — 1 9
16oz 21 6 — 3 0
raspberry vinegar
2½oz 13 0 — 1 9
5oz 19 0 — 2 9
with olive oil
2½oz 12 9 3 2 2 0
5oz 20 6 5 1½ 3 6
sulphur tablets
orange flavour 5 6 1 4½ 10½
toilet lanolin 15 0 3 9 2 6
toothache drops 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
wart paint 15 6 3 10½ 2 6
wintergreen
ointment 11 9 2 11 1 9
witch hazel jelly 15 0 3 9 2 6
worm syrup 20 6 5 1½ 3 6
D Un Air Embaume (Rigaud (317 CS))
Un Air Embaume (Rigaud (47 Anestan))
perfume ½oz 1010 9 9ea 2 5ea 19 6
½oz 1011 19 9ea 4 11ea 39 6

½oz 1012 36 0ea 9 0ea 72 0
1oz 1013 50 0ea 12 6ea 100 0
de luxe ½oz 1002 47 6ea 11 10½ea 95 0
1oz 1003 66 0ea 16 6ea 132 0
super de luxe
1007 156 0ea 39 0ea 312 0
spray 1021 18 0ea 4 6ea 36 0
refill 1031 12 0ea 3 0ea 24 0
toilet water
2oz 1314 19 0ea 4 9ea 38 0
4oz 1315 30 0ea 7 6ea 60 0
8oz 1316 54 0ea 13 6ea 108 0
32oz 1318 260 0ea 65 0ea 520 0
spray 3oz 1320 39 0ea 9 9ea 78 0
refill 3oz 1330 23 6ea 8 4½ea 47 0
Uraseptine (49 AF)
granules 80gm 66 0 16 6 8 9
Uromide (291 Consolidated)
tablets 25 6 6ea 1 7½ea —
200 38 9ea 9 8ea —
Vademecum (1539 BV)
mouth wash 25mils 40 0 10 0 5 9
50mils 68 0 17 0 9 11
75mils 92 0 23 0 13 4
toothpaste 22 0 5 6 3 2
D Vademecum (84 B&S)
Valium (1074 Roche)
ampoules 10mgm/
2mils †s4B 6 11 8ea — 17 6
syrup 2mgm/5mils
†s4B 100mils 8 0ea — 12 0
500mils 36 8ea — 55 0
tablets 10mgm
†s4B 100 36 0ea — 54 0
500 145 4ea — 218 0
Valoid (208 BW)
injection
50mgm/mils †s7 5 60 0 — 7 6
Velouty (379 Dixor)
powder cream
tube 11 5 2 10 1 8
18 7 4 8 2 10
36 8 9 2 5 6
jar 34 0 8 6 5 0
Vernon (980 Photopia)
cine camera 18/28 — — 399 0
Vesagex (1341 Willows)
antiseptic ointment
tube 32 0 — 4 0
Vibazine (583 HP)
tablets
25mgm †s7 20 5 4ea — 8 0
100 23 7ea — 35 4½
Vichy (653 I&R)
pastilles 5 3 1 4 1 1
Vichy-Celestins (653 I&R)
35 7 5 1 4 2
Vichy Grande Grille (653 I&R)
35 7 5 1 4 2
Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)
35 7 5 1 4 2
Victor (1333 Wigmore)
after shave cream
203 38 9 9 2 6 0
hair cream 066 38 9 9 2 6 0
shave cream
brushless 011 38 9 9 2 6 0
lather 010 38 9 9 2 6 0
D **Vigdor** (299 CV) existing entries
Vigdor (299 CV)
after shave lotion
572 120 0 29 3 17 6
bath oil 3 Cracker
356 37 8 9 2 5 6
Brolly 334 27 6 6 9 4 0
Cupid Heart 360 19 0 4 7 2 9
Diabolo 339 24 0 5 10 3 6
Fairy Lantern 336 29 0 7 1 4 3
Fairy Wand 330 20 9 5 1 3 0
Golden Roses
capsules 359 24 0 5 10 3 6
Introduction to
Luxury 333 48 0 11 9 7 0
bubble bath Pink
Champagne 346 17 0 4 2 2 6
345 32 6 7 11 4 9
347 65 6 16 0 9 6
eau de Cologne 590 31 0 7 7 4 6
589 44 6 10 10 6 6
Cologne or
lavender 560 17 3 4 2 2 6
563 72 0 17 7 10 6
Cologne export
Champagne 569 51 6 12 7 7 6
Raffia Net 580 44 6 10 10 6 6
Winchester 582 44 6 10 10 6 6
Verona 583 82 0 20 0 12 0
586 120 0 29 3 17 6
Chianti 587 31 0 7 7 4 6
perfume
Devon Violets 722 46 4 11 4 6 9
Silver Roses 733 31 0 7 7 4 6
V.I.P. (430 Eucryl)
baby cream 24 0 6 0 3 3
napkins (10) 19 6 — 2 2
pants 44 3 — 4 11
Vittel Grande (653 I&R) 35 7 5 1 4 2

Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)		35	7	5	1	4	2
Voulez-Vous (1464 D'Orsay)							
parfum de							
toilette	2oz 601	11	3ea	2	9ea	21	0
	4oz 602	19	0ea	4	9ea	35	6
	8oz 603	30	9ea	7	5ea	57	6
	16oz 604	48	0ea	11	8ea	89	6
atomiser							
	3½oz 650A	35	0ea	8	7ea	65	0
	refill 650AR	28	0ea	6	9ea	52	0
perfume	¼oz 95	11	3ea	2	9ea	21	0
	½oz 90	17	0ea	4	2ea	32	6
	¼oz 040G	22	6ea	5	4ea	42	0
	½oz 040H	35	0ea	8	5ea	65	0
	1oz 040	55	0ea	13	5ea	102	6
	2oz 040A	96	0ea	23	5ea	179	0
	4oz 040B	169	0ea	41	5ea	315	0
atomiser ½oz 50A		26	0ea	6	4ea	48	6
Vulfix (1012 PSB)							
shaving brushes							
King size							
pure bristle							
No. 20		40	0	10	0	5	11
No. 21		54	0	13	6	7	11
No. 22		68	0	17	0	9	11
Service VS1		40	0	10	0	5	11
VS2		54	0	13	6	7	11
VS3		68	0	17	0	9	11
VS5		74	0	18	6	10	9
Speedway							
pure bristle							
No. 29		29	0	7	3	4	3
No. 39		34	0	8	6	4	11
"London Series"							
Piccadilly							
No. 513		72	0	18	0	10	6
Hyde Park							
No. 514		85	0	21	3	12	6
Strand No. 405		102	0	25	6	15	0
Burlington							
No. 406		120	0	30	0	17	6
D **Wallis** (1479 Wallis)							
super saccharin	100	4	6	—			9
	500	15	0	—		2	3
Welldorm (1154 S&N)							
tablets gr. 10 †s4B							
	50	60	0	—		7	6
10 and 25							
White Cross (681 K)							
cough mixture	2oz	12	0	3	0	1	8
	4oz	17	0	4	3	2	6
White Fire (544 Grossmith)							
bath crystals	609	44	6	11	1½	6	6
bath cubes	605	27	0	6	9	4	0
bouquet perfumed							
Cologne	603	34	0	8	6	5	0
	613	48	0	12	0	7	0
complexion							
soap	604	41	0	10	3	6	0
dusting powder	606	58	0	14	6	8	6
	606X	46	0	11	6	6	9
hand lotion	612	34	0	8	6	5	0
perfume	600	34	0	8	6	5	0
	601	65	0	16	3	9	6
skin perfume	616	51	0	12	9	7	6
talcum	608	36	0	9	0	5	3
White Mink (1188 Steiner)							
perfume							
handbag size		44	6	11	1	6	6
Windsor (1070 Windsor)							
bath crystals	1222	52	6	12	10	7	6
bath cubes	1216	22	8	5	6½	3	3
bath disks	1203	17	4	4	2½	2	4
hand cream	1221	38	6	9	4½	5	6
perfume stick	1219	26	0	6	4	3	9
soap, toilet	1201	9	4	2	3½	1	3
luxury	1202	14	11	3	7½	2	0
talcum powder	1215	24	5	5	11½	3	6
talcum puffer	1220	38	6	9	4½	5	6
Wright's (1351 WLU)							
shaving							
cream lather		21	4	5	4	2	11
stick		18	9	4	8½	2	6

refill		11	5	2	10½	1	6
Xylotox (970 PM)							
dental solutions, plain or with adrenaline or noradrenaline							
(solutions with adrenaline or noradrenaline †s4B)							
2% cartridges							
1½mils		20	6	0ea	—	9	0
2mils		20	6	4ea	—	9	6
1½mils		50	12	8ea	—	19	0
2mils		50	14	0ea	—	21	0
1½mils		100	25	0ea	—	37	6
2mils		100	27	2ea	—	40	9
bottle 50mils			4	8ea	—	7	0
1½% cartridges							
2mils		20	6	0ea	—	9	0
		50	12	8ea	—	19	0
		100	25	0ea	—	37	6
bottle 50mils			4	8ea	—	7	0
Yardley (1355 Yardley)							
Pace Setter spray			65	0	16	3	9	6
anti-perspirant							
for men		2040	46	0	11	6	6	9
bathsalt tablets							
		1426	34	0	8	6	5	0
brilliantine, solid							
		1639	31	0	7	9	4	6
		1641	34	0	8	6	5	0
complexion							
powder		1400	40	0	10	0	5	10
dry skin							
cleansing cream							
		413J	38	0	9	6	5	7
feather finish		1503	52	0	13	0	7	7
refill		1504	33	0	8	3	4	10
Florentine							
case		1402	82	0	20	6	12	0
foundation							
cream		1410	40	0	10	0	5	10
hair tonic for							
men		2231	48	0	12	0	7	0
hand cream		1415	34	0	8	6	5	0
		1415L	55	0	13	9	8	0
plastic		415	34	0	8	6	5	0
air flow		1450	55	0	13	9	8	0
Infinite Beauty		515J	58	0	14	6	8	6
		515L	103	0	25	9	15	0
lavender bath							
salts		1720	57	0	14	3	8	4
tablets		1626	34	0	8	6	5	0
oil		1734	31	0	7	9	4	6
perfume		7280	44	0	11	0	6	5
		7282	50	0	12	6	7	4
		7283	70	0	17	6	10	3
		7284	95	0	23	9	13	10
		7286	143	0	35	9	20	10
		7288	252	0	63	0	36	9
crystallised							
Cologne		7270	50	0	12	6	7	4
spray mist		7247	101	0	25	3	14	9
de luxe		7247L	115	0	28	3	16	9
talcum		7208	33	0	8	3	4	10
		1707L	48	0	12	0	7	0
plastic		1707	33	0	8	3	4	10
liquifying							
cleansing cream							
		412J	38	0	9	6	5	7
mascara refill		20	34	0	8	6	5	0
moisture creme							
lipstick		4469	37	0	9	3	5	5
rouge creme		5	36	0	9	0	5	3
shaving bowl							
wooden		2055	86	0	21	6	12	7
shaving stick		2153	37	0	9	3	5	5
talcum invisible							
		2008	44	0	11	0	6	5
shower		2009	44	0	11	0	6	5
violet oil		1934	31	0	7	9	4	6
Yestamin (422 EGC) distributors 1318 KWM)							
powder		8oz	35	9	—		4	3
		16oz	52	6	—		6	3
York Town (1131 Shulton)							
retail prices should be in bold type							
Young's (1538 Marcos)							
hair conditioner			—		—		5	6
			—		—		7	6
dressing oil			—		—		3	6

shampoo medicated			—		—
Zal (1480 Izal)					
disinfectant	giant	31	6		—
Zinamide (837 MSD)					
tablets	100	100	0ea		—
	500	450	0ea		—

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

Abbey=Abbey Perfumerie Co., Ltd., 76 C London, E.C.1. Clerkenwell 2971.
12 AEI=**A.E.I. Lamp and Lighting Co., Ltd** Road, Leicester. Leicester 61531.
93 BJ=**Bateman-Jackson, Ltd.**, Lamb Street, Lancs.
116 Benton=**T. L. Benton & Co., Ltd.**, 186 Sev Road, London, N.7. Archway 2216.
171 BLL=**Bristol Laboratories, Ltd.**, Astrona Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex. Felthar
243 CML=**Cellular Medicaments, Ltd.**, Street, Edgware, Middlesex. Edgware 5551.
324 Crookes=**Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.**, Moundsmill Estate, Basingstoke, Hants. Ba 3212.
437 EW=**Evan Williams Beauty Aids, L** Hornsey Road, London, N.7. North 6623.
485 Fulford=**G. T. Fulford Co. (U.K.), Ltd.**, Road, Hatch End, Middlesex, Hatch End 1055.
539 GY=**Green, Young & Co., Ltd.**, 6 Albema London, W.1. Hyde Park 2444.
593 Heinz=**H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd.**, Hayes Par Middlesex, Hayes 7757.
611 JH&S=**Joseph Hobson & Son, Ltd.**, Brewery, Regent Street, Leeds, 2. Leeds 348
612 Hobson=**Tom E. Hobson, Ltd.**, 9 Elm Wal Park, London, S.W.20.
644 Idris=**Idris, Ltd.**, White Hart Lane, Lond Bowes Park 1200.
646 EI=**E. Illingworth & Co. (Bradford), L** Mills, Shelf, Yorks. Bradford 76261.
761 Lilia-White=**Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd.**, Mills, Birmingham, 8. East 3831.
763 Linfield=**Linfield Laboratories, Ltd.**, 3 Street, Dorking, Surrey. Dorking 3714.
773 LSL=**Lockwoods Sales, Ltd.**, 4 Savile Row, W.1. Regent 0373.
1070 Windsor=**Roberts Windsor, Ltd.**, Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 1212.
1159 Solo=**Solo Orchards, Ltd.**, White Ha London, N.17. Bowes Park 1200.
1207 Svedmed=**Svedmed**, 31 Monument Hi bridge, Surrey.
1214 Teasdale=**Teasdale Chlorodyne Co.**, Gal Grattan Road, Bradford. Bradford 33121.
1216 TCPL=**T.C.P. Ltd.**, Ramsgate Road, S Kent. Sandwich 3511.
1342 Trimster=**Trimster Co., Ltd.**, Bowcour cott, Surrey. Westcott 246.
1537 Dirkham=**Dirkhams, Ltd.**, 19 St. Andre London, E.17. Larkswood 7359.
1538 Marcos=**Martyn's Cosmetics**, 337 Col Lane, London, S.W.9. Brixton 7220.
1539 BV=**Barnangens Vademecum, Ltd.**, Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent. Sittingbourne 350
1540 Tracey=**Tracey's Hair Foods**, 191 Treher Radford, Coventry. Coventry 87517.
1543 Irvine=**W. A. Irvine (Sales), Ltd.**, 26a A Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 4011.
1544 Corre=**A. Corre & Son, Ltd.**, 30 Station Willesden Green, London, N.W.2, Gladstone 88
1546 Sheranel=**Sheranel, Ltd.**, Rodley, Leeds Pudsey 76683.
1547 STP=**Sudbury Technical Products, Ltd.**, House, Tylney Road, Bromley, Kent. Widmor
1548 H of M=**House of Manhattan**, 9a New Bon London, W.1. Hyde Park 0729.
1549 Mathews=**Mathews Laboratories, Ltd.**, Villas, Holloway, London, N.7. North 3237.
1550 H&B=**Hollands & Blair, Ltd.**, Bensham Thornton Heath, Surrey. Livingstone 6581.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (**bold if maintained**), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/**2s 3d**. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

● **Acne-Aid** (1191 Stiefel)							
detergent bar 3½oz		40	0	10	0	5	9
A **Allercur** (973 Pharmethicals) †s7							
ampoules							
10 mgm/1 mil	3	4	4ea		—	6	6
	20	22	6ea		—	33	9
ointment	20gm	2	2ea		—	3	3
	500gm	32	2ea		—	48	3
syrup	100mils	4	4ea		—	6	6
tablets 20mgm	20	2	8ea		—	4	0
	100	12	2ea		—	18	3
	500	49	10ea		—	74	9
	1000	90	6ea		—	135	9
A **Amadis** (Pierre Cardin (1475 Concorde))							
perfume							
standard	¼oz		—		—	38	6
	½oz		—		—	57	6
	¾oz		—		—	84	0
	1oz		—		—	126	0
	2oz		—		—	189	0
de luxe	½oz		—		—	168	0
	1oz		—		—	231	0

	2oz		—		—	357	0
atomiser			—		—	65	0
refill			—		—	38	6
toilet water	2oz		—		—	45	0
	4oz		—		—		—
	8oz		—		—		—
aerosol			—		—		—
refill			—		—		—
A **Anovlar** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B							
tablets	20	6	4ea		—		
	100	28	0ea		—		
A **Biligrafin** (973 Pharmethicals)							
ampoules 20mils							
30%	5	27	4ea		—		
	20	103	10ea		—		
50%	5	42	10ea		—		
	20	163	0ea		—		
A **Biloptin** (973 Pharmethicals)							
capsules	30	20	0ea		—		
	120	75	8ea		—		
fatty meal sachet							
20gm	20	21	4ea		—		

A =Price advanced
R =Price reduced
● =New entry
D =Delete
C =Correction

ade (215 Caldey)
rfume bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 0ea 1 6ea 11 0
¼oz 14 1ea 3 6ea 24 6
½oz 20 6ea 5 1ea 36 0
1oz 32 0ea 8 0ea 59 6
in perfume 3 4ea 10ea 5 0
ey (215 Caldey)
cer shave 2oz 46 0 11 0 6 6
4oz 81 0 20 0 11 6
en's Cologne 4oz 138 0 34 0 18 6
en's talcum 48 0 12 0 6 6
nd lotion (Island Gorse) 4oz 64 0 16 0 9 0
rfume
(No. 1) bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 6ea 1 8ea 12 0
¼oz 15 0ea 3 9ea 25 6
½oz 21 0ea 5 3ea 37 6
1oz 34 0ea 8 6ea 63 0
(Island Gorse)
bijou 4 4ea 1 1ea 7 6
handbag 6 0ea 1 6ea 11 0
¼oz 13 6ea 3 4ea 22 6
½oz 19 6ea 4 10ea 34 0
1oz 29 6ea 7 4ea 54 6
(Island Fern) ¼oz 10 0ea 2 6ea 16 6
in perfume
(Island Flowers) 40 0 10 0 5 0
lcum (Island Gorse) 51 0 13 0 7 0
ert's (219 Calvert) soap
o. 5 carbolic 12 0 — 1 3
ay (1010 P&G)
ap toilet 48 4 (6doz) 11 9 (6doz) 11½
bath 51 10 (4doz) 12 8 (4doz) 1 6½
et de Bal (1551 PRM)
u de toilette
2oz 9016 22 10ea 5 9ea 40 0
4oz 9008 34 9ea 8 9ea 61 0
8oz 9004 56 10ea 14 3ea 99 6
rfume
⅛oz 955 15 4ea 3 10ea 26 10
¼oz 9007 24 0ea 6 0ea 42 0
½oz 901 45 9ea 11 6ea 80 2
1oz 902 64 3ea 16 1ea 112 6
2oz 903 105 4ea 26 4ea 184 4
4oz 904 154 0ea 38 6ea 269 6
travel pack
⅛oz 2113 21 6ea 5 5ea 37 8
romycetin (938 PD) veterinary TS
ccinate vial 1gm 8 0ea — 12 0
nar (61 APC) TS
jectable vials 3 17 0ea — 25 6
50 170 0ea — 255 0
ophilised 5000 units
e de Chine (Millot (961 Perrot))
e de Chine (1551 PRM)
th oil
¼oz (12) 4276 76 2ea 19 1ea 133 4
u de Cologne
2oz 4244 10 0ea 2 6ea 17 6
4½oz 4245 17 6ea 4 5ea 30 9
8½oz 4246 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
17oz 4247 55 0ea 13 9ea 96 3
34oz 4248 85 0ea 21 3ea 148 9
atomiser
3oz 4033 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
rfume
⅛oz 5279 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
¼oz 5281 14 6ea 3 8ea 25 5
¼oz 5283 20 3ea 5 1ea 35 6
½oz 5285 30 6ea 7 8ea 53 6
1oz 5287 50 6ea 12 8ea 83 6
1½oz 5293 70 6ea 17 8ea 123 6
2oz 5295 89 6ea 22 5ea 156 9
pursette
⅛oz 5095 17 3ea 4 4ea 30 3
lcum
4oz 5735 8 9ea 2 3ea 15 6
tamycin (518 Glaxo)
al 5-dose 10
tamycin Forte (518 Glaxo)
al 5-dose 10
tapen (518 Glaxo)
jection 5 & 10 mega units
ons (338 Cussons)
pple Blossom
soap bath 2180 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2190 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
lue Hyacinth
soap bath 2091 17 9 4 5 2 4
amask Rose
soap bath 2182 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2192 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
ilac Mist
soap bath 2183 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2193 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
inden
soap bath 2184 17 9 4 5 2 4
toilet 2194 10 2 2 6½ 1 4
chema (1551 PRM)
au de toilette
2oz 3016 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 9
4oz 3008 46 0ea 11 6ea 80 0
8oz 3004 74 0ea 18 6ea 130 0
erfume
⅛oz 355 20 9ea 5 3ea 36 5
¼oz 3007 41 6ea 10 5ea 72 8
½oz 301 62 8ea 15 8ea 109 8
1oz 302 98 8ea 24 8ea 172 8
2oz 303 168 9ea 44 3ea 295 5
4oz 304 267 0ea 66 9ea 467 3
travel pack
⅛oz 1113 41 4ea 10 4ea 72 4
dressing spray refill
½oz 1455 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
D Dreamland (1501 DEA) existing entries
● **Dreamland** (1501 DEA) electric blankets
Galaxy
48 x 24in 5LB — — 79 6
48 x 44in DLB — — 110 0
Family
56 x 24in 35 — — 99 6
56 x 44in 3D — — 129 6
New 5tandard
60 x 30in F5B — — 110 10
60 x 48in FDB — — 157 2
Warm-a-Zone
60 x 30in LS — — 126 0
60 x 48in. LD — — 179 6
dual
60 x 48in LDD — — 199 6
Luxury
60 x 30in. 3F5 — — 132 0
60 x 48in 3FD — — 191 0
overblanket
single O5 — — 231 0
dual double OD — — 315 0
blanket cover
single 5C — — 26 6
double DC — — 34 0
Memorie time switch — — 89 6
Emplets (938 PD)
R ferrous sulphate
gr.5 100 32 0 — 4 0
R sodium chloride
gr.15½ 100 52 0 — 6 6
A **Endografin** (973 Pharmethicals)
ampoules
70% 10mils 5 35 8ea — —
20 135 4ea — —
Femfresh (47 Anestan)
● dry spray 46 4 11 7 6 9
A **Flurymal** (973 Pharmethicals) T5
pessaries 6 7 6ea — 11 3
50 55 6ea — 83 3
A **Gastrografin** (973 Pharmethicals)
bottles 100mils 1 35 6ea — —
5 160 2ea — —
A **Gleem** (1010 P&G)
toothpaste med. 26 4 (1½doz) 6 5 (1½ doz) 2 4
large 25 1 (1doz) 6 1 (1doz) 3 4
A **Gynovlar 21** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 1 x 21 4 8ea — 7 0
3 x 21 13 4ea — 20 0
6 x 21 24 10ea — 37 3
Immac (655 ICC)
● hair removing
cream sachet 10 10 2 8½ 1 6
D Invirin-ol (518 Glaxo)
Island Bouquet (215 Caldey)
● bath essence 1oz 43 0 11 0 5 6
2oz 68 0 17 0 9 6
4oz 110 0 28 0 15 6
● perfume ¼oz 126 0 32 0 17 6
Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa)
A camera 1 — — 64 3
Kleenex (702 KC) tissues
● Prettyprint 150 24 9 — 2 9
Kopil (667 JCL) cine cameras
● Slimline IC JK51 — — 499 6
case JK52 — — 44 6
A **Kotex** (702 KC) sanitary towels
No. 1 12 21 9 — 2 5
5 9 9 — 1 1
No. 2 12 24 9 — 2 9
No. 0 17 3 — 1 11
● **L'insolent** (1551 PRM)
perfume ⅛oz 8601 14 6ea 3 8ea 25 5
¼oz 8605 23 9ea 5 11ea 41 7
½oz 8609 37 0ea 9 3ea 64 9
1oz 8613 60 0ea 15 0ea 105 0
2oz 8617 92 11ea 23 3ea 162 8
atomiser ⅓oz 8625 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
refill ⅓oz 8627 18 0ea 4 6ea 31 6
Marcel Rochas (796 MR)
Femme
parfum de toilette
● atomiser 5047 28 7ea 7 1½ea 50 0
● **Matador** (1507 Paton)
hair dressing 48 0 12 0 7 0
● **Medocodene** (830 Medo) †s1
tablets 25 36 0 9 0 5 3
100 9 8ea — 14 6
250 21 4ea — 32 0
● **Medodorm** (830 Medo) †s4B
tablets 25 48 0 12 0 7 0
100 12 6ea 3 1½ea 21 10½
Minolta (667 JCL) camera
A autocord JM28 — — 1136 0
R Zoom 8 JM122 — — 1191 3
projector AP8
JM155 — — 910 6
● **Minoltina** 8 (667 JCL)
cine camera JM163 — — 1371 3
case JM164 — — 106 0
● **Minoltina S** (667 JCL)
camera JM159 — — 912 6
case JM160 — — 64 6
Mum (172 BMCL)
D cream 5 10 1 5 10
A **Musterole** (1524 Chembro)
rub 26 7 6 0 3 6
● **Neo-Ledercort** (746 Lederle) T5
eye/ear drops 5mils 9 0ea — 13 6
● **Oilatum** (1191 5tiefel)
bar 3½oz 40 0 10 0 5 9
Old Spice (1131 5hulton)
● after-shave skin
conditioner 63 6 15 6 9 9
● **Partner for Men** (1551 PRM)
eau de Cologne
atomiser 3oz 8434 28 6ea 7 2ea 50 0
refill 3oz 8434R 19 0ea 4 9ea 33 0
Pethidine hydrochloride (394 DF)
D tablets and ampoules
A **Pierre Cardin** (1475 Concorde)
lipstick standard — — 8 9
mother-of-pearl — — 10 9
Geste for men
toilet water 2oz — — 45 0
4oz — — 65 0
8oz — — 110 0
aerosol — — 110 0
refill — — 65 0
Polyhairset (721 LC)
● spray 37 9 9 5 5 6
● **Polytar** (1191 5tiefel)
bar 3½oz 40 0 10 0 5 9
liquid 5oz 72 0 18 0 10 6
A **Praenitrona** (973 Pharmethicals)
tablets 1mgm 50 2 10ea — 4 3
500 9 6ea — 14 3
1000 18 2ea — 27 3
A **Primobolan** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 1mgm 30 3 10ea 1½ea 6 8½
150 18 10ea 4 8½ea 32 11½
500 59 10ea 14 11½ea 104 8½
5mgm 20 8 8ea 2 2ea 15 2
100 32 8ea 8 2ea 57 2
500 136 8ea 34 2ea 239 2
A **Primobolan depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 11 8ea 2 11ea 20 5
3 32 2ea 8 0½ea 56 3½
20 192 2ea 48 0½ea 336 3½
Citoles 100mgm 1 12 2ea 3 0½ea 21 3½
3 33 0ea 8 3ea 57 9
A **Primodian depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 8 10ea — 13 3
3 23 10ea — 35 9
20 126 2ea — 189 3
tablets 30 4 6ea — 6 9
100 12 4ea — 18 6
250 29 6ea — 44 3
500 52 8ea — 79 0
A **Primodos** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 2 5 4ea — 8 0
20 45 6ea — 68 3
A **Primogyn C** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 30 2 8ea — 4 0
A **Primogyn depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules
10mgm/mil 1 8 2ea — 12 3
3 22 10ea — 34 3
20 120 8ea — 181 0
100mgm/mil 3 55 6ea — 83 3
20 292 8ea — 439 0
A **Primolut depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules
125mgm/mil 1 8 0ea — 12 0
3 21 4ea — 32 0
20 113 10ea — 170 9
250mgm/mil 1 13 6ea — 20 3
3 35 8ea — 53 6
20 190 2ea — 285 3
Citoles
125mgm/mil 1 8 4ea — 12 6
250mgm/mil 1 13 8ea — 20 6
A **Primolut N** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
tablets 5mgm 30 20 6ea — 30 9
100 57 0ea — 85 6
500 242 2ea — 363 3
1000 471 4ea — 707 0
A **Primosiston** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules 1mil 1 9 8ea — 14 6
3 25 8ea — 38 6
20 136 8ea — 205 0
A **Primoteston depôt** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B
ampoules
50mgm/mil 1 6 8ea — 10 0
3 18 2ea — 27 3
20 95 10ea — 143 9
100mgm/mil 1 12 0ea — 18 0
3 32 8ea — 49 0
20 173 8ea — 260 6
250mgm/mil 1 28 2ea — 42 3
3 75 10ea — 113 9
20 400 6ea — 600 9
A **Schericur** (973 Pharmethicals) †T5
ointment 20gm 4 10ea — 7 3
A **Scheriproct** (973 Pharmethicals) †TS
ointment 10gm 1 7 10ea — 11 9
dp50 312 10ea — 469 3
20gm 1 4 10ea — 7 3
suppositories 6 4 4ea — 6 6
100 47 2ea — 70 9
Schweppes (1109 5chweppes)
● Slimline squashes 30 4 4 6 3 7
● **Scolaban** (208 BW) VPO
tablets (vet.) 25 24 9ea 6 2½ea 39 2½
● **S.H.420** (973 Pharmethicals) †s4B

	tablets	20 25 8ea		—	38 6	
		500 534 2ea		—	801 3	
		1000 961 4ea		—	1442 0	
	Silette (16 Agfa) cameras					
R	Rapid F		—	—	301 6	
R	Rapid I		—	—	227 8	
	Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)					
●	deodorant roll-on	39 7	9 8	5 9		
	Solu-Biloptin (973 Pharmethicals)					
	sachets 3gm	5 23 6ea	—	—		
		20 89 0ea	—	—		
A	**Suite Seize** (Pierre Cardin (1475 Concorde))					
	perfume					
	standard	⅛oz	—	—	38 6	
		¼oz	—	—	57 6	
		½oz	—	—	84 0	
		1oz	—	—	126 0	
		2oz	—	—	189 0	
	de luxe	½oz	—	—	168 0	
		1oz	—	—	231 0	
		2oz	—	—	357 0	
	atomiser		—	—	65 0	
	refill		—	—	38 6	
	toilet water	2oz	—	—	45 0	
		4oz	—	—	65 0	
		8oz	—	—	110 0	
	aerosol		—	—	110 0	
	refill		—	—	65 0	
R	**Tegretol** (501 Geigy) †s4B					
	tablets	100 37 6ea		—	56 3	
R	**Tiglyssin** (394 DF) †s1					
	tablets 250mgm	100 47 6ea		11 10½ea	83 1½	
A	**Urografin** (973 Pharmethicals)					
	ampoules 20mils					
	76%	5 42 10ea		—	—	
		20 162 4ea		—	—	
	60%	5 38 6ea		—	—	
		20 146 2ea		—	—	
	45%	5 34 2ea		—	—	
		20 129 10ea		—	—	
	10mils	30% 5 18 6ea		—		
		20 68 10ea		—		
	Wright's (1351 WLU)					
A	coal-tar soap toilet	104 0 (1gross)		26 0 (1gross)		
	bath	15 4		3 10		
A	shampoo liquid					
	bottle	20 0		5 0		
●	**Zeasorb** (1191 Stiefel)					
	powder	2oz 48 0		12 0		

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITI TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

1191 Stiefel=**Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.)** James Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar
1551 PRM=**Parfums Revillon-Millot, Ltd.,** Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2923.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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